The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,325.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
For half-year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

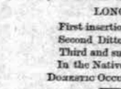
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Oriental, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 14th September, at noon.

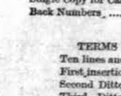
	Sept.		Sept.
Leave Bombay	14	Leave Galle	23
" Cutwar	15	" Negapatam	24
" Mangalore	16	" Madras	27
" Cannanore	17	" Coconada	29
" Calicut	17	" Visagapatam	30
		" Bimlipatam	30
" Beypore	17		Oct.
" Cochin	18	" Gopalpore	1
" Tuticorin	19	Arrives Calcutta	3
" Colombo	20		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Bellrutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



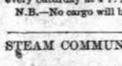
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Abyssinia, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Saturday, the 4th September at 4 P. M.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	24
" Kurrachee	8	" Fao	24
" Guadur	10	" Bushire	26
" Muscat	12	" Linga	28
" Bunder Abbas	14	" Bunder Abbas	30
" Linga	15		
" Bahrein	16	" Muscat	2
" Bushire	18	" Guadur	4
" Fao	19	" Kurrachee	7
Arrive Bussorah	20	Arrives Bombay	9

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship MARTABAN, 393 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, to Cochin, on TUESDAY, the 7th September, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz.,

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay—Tuesday.		Leave Cochin—Tuesday.	
" Ratnagherry—Wednesday.		" Beypore—Wednesday.	
" Malwan "		" Calicut "	
" Vingorla "		" Tellicherry—Thursday.	
" Goa—Thursday		" Cannanore "	
" Carwar "		" Mangalore—Friday.	
" Coompta "		" Coompta—Saturday.	
" Mangalore—Friday.		" Carwar "	
" Cannanore—Saturday.		" Goa "	
" Tellicherry "		" Vingorla—Sunday.	
" Calicut "		" Malwan "	
" Beypore "		" Ratnagherry—Monday.	
Arrive Cochin—Sunday.		Arrive Bombay—Tuesday.	

For freight and passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
" Ratnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Monday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry ..	Tuesday.
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore ..	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore..	Wednesday
" Coompta	"	" Coompta....	Thursday.
" Mangalore..	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
Cannanore..	Wednesday.	" Goa	"
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla....	Friday.
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Ratnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin.....	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay....	Sunday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 4th September. For freight and passage apply to

MOSES BRIJAJEE BRIJAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 3rd August, 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 7th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Parish, will leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 6th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st September, 1869.

NOTICES.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

LANDING, SHIPPING, CLEARING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

And a large stock of other sundries.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. E. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
2 " Under Vests.
2 " Linen Collars,
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.
1 " Coloured Handkerchiefs.
1 " White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.
1 Rug with Straps.
1 Mand.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat,
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. NUBIA has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
s. s. DANUBE, from Liverpool, 1st August.
" DELHI, from Southampton, 7th August.
" MASSILIA, from Marseilles, 14th August.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
" DERA, from Southampton, 31st July.
" CEYLON, from Marseilles, 8th August.

A. PARISH,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship BOLDEN LAWN, Captain HOPPER, from London, are requested to send off BOATS for their Goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Hopper will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship Bolden Lawn.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for BILLS on the undermentioned Treasuries, to the extent of the amount set opposite to them, will be received by the undersigned, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. daily, until the amounts have been taken, or until further orders :—

The Akolah Treasury, Rupees four lacs.
The Oomrawuttee Treasury, Rupees two lacs.
The Tender should specify the amount required.
The amount of the accepted Tender must be paid into the Bank of Bombay within two days after acceptance.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 2nd September, 1869.

CONTRACT of LINSEED CAKE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LINSEED CAKE to the Municipality during the year 1870.

The Cake must be delivered at the Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Borce Bunder, on the 25th day of each month.

The quantity required monthly will be 26,412 lbs. (English). Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer, Dhobee Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of Ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE, Health Officer.

Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, 3rd September, 1869.

CONTRACT of BARLEY, &c.—SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of BARLEY, &c., to the Municipality during the year 1870.

The Barley must be delivered at the Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Borce Bunder, on the 25th day of each month.

The quantity required monthly will be 79,235 lbs. (English) also certain smaller quantities of Mutt, Rajeree and Bran. Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer, Dhobee Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of Ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. JOHN LUMSDAINE, Health Officer.

Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, 3rd September, 1869.

HAY CONTRACT.—SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of HAY to the Municipality during the year 1870.

The Hay must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables throughout the Town, viz. :—

	Daily lbs.
Borce Bunder	2,754
Grass Market	3,060
Grant Road	3,310
Camatepoora	3,258
New Nagpada	1,360
Girgaum...	340
Chinchpoogly	340
Mahim	238
Bandora	34
	Total lbs. 14,734

Tenders may be for the whole amount or for supply separately to different Stables

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer at Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of Ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. JOHN LUMSDAINE, Health Officer.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, 3rd September, 1869.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery in England made in the Matter of the ESTATE of JOHANN EDWARD GRIMM, late of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, and also of Bombay, Merchant, deceased, and in a cause of Johann Eugen Leo Grimm against Frederic Helmsing. The CREDITORS of the said Johann Edward Grimm, who died in or about the month of March 1868, are on or before the 20th day of November, 1869, to send by post prepaid to Messrs. Sneyers England & Co., of Kingston upon Hull, England, the Solicitors of the abovenamed Frederick Helmsing, the Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the said deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their CLAIMS, a statement of their Accounts, and the nature of the Securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.

Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, at his Chambers, situated at No. 13 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, England, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 7th day of August 1869.

H. F. CHURCH, Chief Clerk.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be unwilling to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Strathnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Tuenen remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived :—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry ..... (Labelled)	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil "	Qts. 36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil "	" 32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. "	" 27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale ..... Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale... Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale ..... White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice (to arrive)	36 0	16 0
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd " RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule.....per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule ..... "	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule ..... "	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule..... "	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN.....Green capsule ..... "	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) .....Red capsule..... "	15 8	9 0
MEDOC ..... White capsule ..... "	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES.....Red capsule..... "	22 0	12 6

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are execu'ed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their respective DEBTS within one month from this date; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date. —Dated this 28th day of August 1869.

LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. RAMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY in the Firm carried on at Bombay under the name and style of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and at Hangkong, Canton, Macao, and Shanghai, in China, under the name and style of Ramoobhoy Habibbhoy, was on the 12th day of August last CEASED and DETERMINED. REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.

Bombay 3rd September, 1869.

MR. HARRY EMANUEL,
OF
18, New Bond Street, London,
DIAMOND MERCHANT AND JEWELLER TO THE QUEEN,
begs to state that he is open to receive Consignments of Precious Stones and Pearls, either on Purchase or for Sale on Commission.

NOTICES.

B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—BANDORA FEAST.—On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, SPECIAL and ORDINARY TRAINS will leave the Marine Lines Station at 6-30, 8-30, 12-45 P.M.; 2-0, 4-0, 5-45, and 8-0 P.M., for BANDORA and intermediate Stations; and Bandora at 5-0, 7-30, 8-0, 10-0, A.M.; 1-0, 3-0, 7-0, and 9-0 P.M. for Marine Lines and intermediate Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 1st September, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the Shareholders of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 4th of September next, at 3 o'clock P.M., to consider the business left undisposed of at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of 27th instant.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Bombay, 27th August, 1869. Secretaries.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 200 per Share, for the year ending 30th June, 1869, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders in this Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the office of the undersigned, on and after MONDAY, the 6th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 31st August, 1869.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT of 1866, and of the GEORGE'S JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 300 per Share has been THIS DAY MADE on all the Contributories of the said George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, settled on the list of Contributories on the 7th day of July last.

All Contributories of such Company are hereby required to pay the amount, which will be due from him or her in respect of such call, to Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esq., Liquidator of the said Company, on or before the 7th day of September next.

N. ARDASEER, Liquidator.

23 Apollo Street, Bombay, 16th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed from SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PATETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
G. T. HARDCASTLE, Manager
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following Business will be submitted for consideration :—

1. Government Resolution No. 1608, dated 7th July 1869, stating that Government will await the result of the inquiries referred to in the letter from the Clerk of the Peace, No. 98, dated 24th June 1869.

2. Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, soliciting a permanent yearly assignment of Rs. 10,000, to be raised to Rs. 50,000 by degrees, for Native primary Education in the City of Bombay.

3. Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report how the present system of checking and auditing the Municipal Expenditure may be improved.

4. Letter from R. Aitken, Esq., dated 23rd August 1869, containing his explanation on a portion of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Bench.

5. Petition from certain inhabitants of Bedee Jan Street on the subject of the introduction of lights into their Street.

6. Proceedings of the Finance Committee, including therein Report on the Revised Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1869.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 28th August, 1869.

TO C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Esquire,
CLERK to H. M.'s JUSTICES.

Sir,—I have the honour to notify, that it is my intention at the next Meeting of the Justices to move the following Resolution :—

"That the Municipal Act of 1865 having devolved on Justices of the Peace, resident in Bombay, various duties and responsibilities, the fulfilment of some of which by those Justices who hold Government appointments may be thought incompatible with their obligations towards Government, it is deserving the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council whether Government Officials should continue to be in the Commission of the Peace, or, if the due discharge of their official duties should require their being invested with the powers of Justices of the Peace, whether a ruling might not with advantage be promulgated distinctly relieving Government Officials, when in Bombay, of all duties and responsibilities as resident Justices, in connection with the Municipality of the City."

Yours obediently, E. PRATT.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

NOTICES.

NEW MUSIC—LATEST OUT.

ABYSSINIAN WALTZES.—Dedicated, by Permission, to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord NAPIER of MAGDALA, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., R.E.

Copies to be had of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, Bombay and Poona; Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Bombay; "DECCAN HERALD" Office, Civil Lines, Poona; Mr. THOMAS HARRIS (Messrs. Smith & Co.), East Street, Poona.

IN CHANCERY.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of One Shilling in the Pound sterling, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, 26th August, to Creditors whose Claims have been admitted by the Court.

For the Official Liquidator,
WILL. STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd August, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P.M., of MONDAY the 6th September next, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the HARBOUR and PILOTAGE BOARD.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Provisions, &c."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on the Tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Lighthouse, Signal Station, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments, as required by the Indenting Officers.

Estimated schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned; but the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of Tenders and other information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on application.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Nor reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Separate Tenders will also be received up to the above date for the supply of Coal on similar conditions. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Coal."

SAMUEL A. GLIDDON,
Acting Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8 Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

2 9th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,
1st & 2nd FLOOR, No. 17, MEADOW STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, Meadow Street,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Patock, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement :—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
Saint Albans	July 10th	1[illegible]3

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we limit it only (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STRE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Some inquiry for Colabas, Mazagons, and other Land shares at rates quoted. Market firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	597½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	192½
3,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,690
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	325
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
13,500	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425
		LAND COMPANIES.			
4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1650
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1010
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	650
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	205
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1725
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Fort Canning	285
		SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.			
400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,725
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	785
900	500	all	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1500
2,800	1,000	all	80	Manockji Petit's	690
800	2,000	all	...	Oriental	1275
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400
		SHIPPING COMPANY.			
1,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1,290
		PRESS COMPANIES.			
150	5,000	2,850	35 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
300	2,000	1,400	300 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
250	3,000	850	30 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
	12,000	11,000	150 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	9,500
200	2,000	all	100 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,225
200	500	all	100 do.	Do. New	589
500	1,888	all	100 do.	Colaba Press Co.	10,300
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,900
150	5,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	10,000
300	2,000	1,800	100 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,325
200	6,000	all	125 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,500
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,500	1,000	500		Mofus. Press & G. Co.	320
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
200	2,500	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all		Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,700

(* Per share for the half-year.)

	RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	875
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treasher & Co.	240

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	30 Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay	50
25	12½	Do. China	5
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...	East India Bank's	15–16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63 May '67	Royal Bank	12
120	66 Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	458
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 29th August, 1869.

Open 872 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	58,473 0 0
Merchandize	1,22,642 15 2
Electric Telegraph	1,238 8 0
Earth Trains	2,641 4 0
Total Rs.	1,84,995 11 2
Corresponding week last year open 874 Miles ... Total Rs.	2,17,907 12 11
Decrease	32,912 1 9

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Creagh, Ensign, 95th Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 2nd September 1869.

No. 3803 Color Sergeant James Melvin, and No. 329 Paymaster Sergeant William Davison, 28th Foot, employed as Quarter Master Sergeant and Hospital Sergeant respectively, to the Mount Aboo Sanitarium, are transferred to the Unattached List, with effect from the 20th August 1869, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 606 of 1869.

Captain J. C. D. S. Morsy, Quarter Master 28th Regiment N. I., is attached to the 20th Regiment N. I., as a temporary measure, until the arrival at Deesa of his own corps.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 27th August 1869:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Nixon, Staff Corps, Political Agent, Meywar.

Captain F. W. Jones, Staff Corps.

Lance Corporal John Burnside, 1st Battalion, 21st Foot, employed as Orderly Room Sergeant to the Kurrachee Depot, is transferred to the Unattached List, with effect from 25th August 1869, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 606 of 1869.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden ships	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolms & Cdr bdls	£0 18s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Chargos	Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Nubia (s)	Wilkinson	Suez, August 22.
	Holden Lawn	Hopper	London, May 6.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Travancore (s)	Eastley	China.

The ship Denmark, Pope, to Callao, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Hydree, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Kate Swanton, to Penang and Singapore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 29 Simla (s) ..... Ward ..... Suez, August 8.
Glen Isla ..... Nacoda ..... Jeddah, July 18.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 29 Benton.....

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railwa
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scindc Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nasick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treasher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.]

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

7th September. | 6th November.
9th October. | 4th December.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

September 29th. | November 5th.
October 4th. | December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION, for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

†Lord Bishop of Bombay, President *ex officio*.

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. C. F. H. Johnston.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Wratherhead.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

A. C. Moore, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. Justice Warden.	W. Wedderburn, Esq.
Hon. A. H. Campbell.	Rev. G. C. Reynell.
†Hon. Secretary—John Cameron, Esq.	

Acting Superintendent—Rev. E. H. Cooper, B.A.
Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss Watling.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary, Diocesan School, Byculla.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WINTER—August 10th, at South Kensington, London, the wife of Charles Albert Winter, Esq., Solicitor, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

ROSS—August 24th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Andrew Ross, Esq., C. S., of a son.

HALL—August 25th, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant J. G. Hall, R. E., of a daughter.

SMITH—August 28th, at Agra, the wife of Sidney Smith, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

LAW—August 11th, at Chunar, Mary Josephine, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Law, C.E.

BEATSON—August 26th, at the Glen, Mussoorie, of dentition, Henry Dundas Swinley, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. Fullerton Beatson.

GORDON—August 29th, at Meerut, Charlotte Emily, daughter of Dr. H. G. Gordon, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

BATSON—August 27th, at Dinapore, Stanlake Henry Batson, M.D., Surgeon Major, Retired List, and District Surgeon, E. I. R. Company.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1869.

Two of our English contemporaries, the *Saturday Review* and the *Spectator*, have discussed the question of Indian finance in a way which shows that the British people are not likely to want ready councillors and sound advice. If the Reviewer is a little too gloomy, if he forces his inferences a little too far, the hopefulness of his able contemporary more than redresses the balance. Neither objects to the proposed railway loans, nor to the monopoly of transport which the State is determined to obtain. But each points out the rocks ahead—one, the growth of expenditure, the other, the absence of any plan for the diminution of debt. These are considerations which, unhappily, the Native Press, of all shades and hues, will not look at. They do not care an atom for imperial interests; and would readily sacrifice England to India at any moment. We do not call in question their motives; they probably believe that England cannot do too much for India; that she does not do enough by sending the flower of her youth to recruit the ranks of her rulers, and by supplying the soldiers who prevent the native population from flying at each other's throats. They would burden England with liabilities, and at the same time they candidly confess that their object is to destroy our rule, and walk over the body of England, to a Hindoo millenium. We put no faith in the judgment of those Englishmen who think more of India than of the British Empire.

We agree with the *Spectator* that concurrently with the increase in the load of debt there should be established some scheme for its gradual reduction. The loan-mongers care nothing for this. They do all they can to get the money, and trust that its re-payment, or the perpetual payment of interest will fall on English shoulders. It is the duty of all true Britons to guard against this and see that the burden falls on those for whose advantage it is incurred. The imperial power, in authorizing the Government of India to raise loans, should also insist either on the adoption of measures calculated to reduce the debt, or should make it clear to the lenders that they lend on the security of the Indian revenues and no other security; that the credit commanding the loan is not the credit of India *plus* the credit of England, but solely the credit of this portion of the Empire. It is indubitable that India offers a vast field for the investment of capital, but whether for the direct profitable investment is another question. The State may make large works pay, indirectly, because investments in railways and irrigation must improve the revenue. But private investments on a large scale and with a view to direct and lucrative profits do not pay now, whatever they may do under more favourable conditions.

We quite agree with the *Spectator* that India pays its way, that its debt is no severe burden, compared with its income, and that there is a good deal too much talk of "deficits." We are quite disposed to take a hopeful view. On the other hand it would be wrong to blink the great fact, that the expenditure grows, is growing, and will grow, faster than the revenue, especially if all the "cries" are to be answered in the affirmative. Now, when our insatiable friends shout for more expenditure, and ask public sanction to indefinite loans, the considerations, so ably stated by the *Saturday Review*, ought to be steadfastly borne in mind. After expressing doubts whether four per cent. is the real rate at which money can be borrowed for India, the Reviewer pertinently says:—"This is about the figure at which money can be got with a direct guarantee from England, and investors will ask whether the security of India is as good as that of a guarantee given by England. Of course, if it is said that England really guarantees Indian loans, any amount of money might be expected to be obtained at four per cent. But it would be most anomalous that England should keep on giving guarantees for millions on millions at the mere pleasure of a Secretary of State. It is always assumed that India is to be regarded apart from England, and that investors have to look only to India and the Indian revenues. If so, four per cent. seems a bad bargain. Two questions generally determine the rate of interest which a Government has to pay—the question of the probable consequences of war to the country, and the facility with which the interest of the loans can be met out of current revenue. Now no great country is likely to suffer from war nearly so much as India. It has not only its own chances of war, from Russia, from Asiatic neighbours, from marauding tribes, from local fanatics, and from popular discontent, but it is liable at any moment to be dragged into war by a country at the other end of the world. If England went to war with any great Power, India would immediately feel the burden. The need for European soldiers would become greater at the very moment when recruiting for them would become more difficult, and their transport much more expensive; while India, as it has no local European army, might see itself denuded of its best soldiers in order to carry out the military policy of England in some other part of the globe. If we turn from considerations of war to those of peace, and ask whether the current revenue of India is likely to expand rapidly, so as to meet the interest on fresh loans, the answer cannot be doubted. There is no probability of getting any increase of revenue at all proportionate to the sums that are to be borrowed. The interest on the loans must be met out of fresh loans. Some day or other, in some happy and roseate future, the prosperity of India may be so great, and its resources so much developed, that the whole of the interest on all its debts may be easily met out of revenue. But that day is very far off, and, until it comes, this interest must be met by fresh borrowing."

Again, none can honestly deny the truth of the following:—"The country grows richer, and in one way or other more money comes into the Treasury. But it is evident that the ordinary expenditure of India tends to increase faster than the ordinary revenue. There is an immense pressure always being exercised from a thousand different quarters for laying out more money. Good government, religion, philanthropy, all cry out, like the horse-leech, 'Give, give.' Every one in India wants to lay out Government money on the highest principles and with the noblest motives. But the money is not forthcoming. All Indian financiers agree that they cannot even think of a new tax; and the old taxes have been strained to a point which India doubtless can very well bear, but which preclude all hope of a rapidly increasing revenue. The true mode, therefore, of regarding Indian finance is, we conceive, to regard it as the finance of a country which just pays its way in times of peace; which can only meet war by loans, and which is peculiarly exposed to the risks of war, and which wants to borrow vast sums for public works, the interest on which for many years can only be met by fresh loans."

What we have to remember is that India is incurring an immense liability, that it is a liability, she must bear herself, that the case with which loans can be contracted should not seduce the authorities into the downward path of debt, a policy which would be reprobated and is reprobated whenever it crops out in the annals of private life. The creditors of India must distinctly understand that England does not guarantee, either in a strictly legal, or "loose commercial sense," the payment of interest or principal; that India is *not* and never can be Middlesex or Yorkshire, and that the risk they run is one which is only a shade less, if it be a shade less, than that involved in lending money to a foreign power. And it is the more especially necessary to remember these facts when a sentimental party is doing all it can, both at home and in India, to undermine and destroy our rule.

We have already referred to the high character and shining services of Lord Napier in India, China, and Abyssinia. To these we need not revert; but perhaps enough was not said of the attention he paid to the moral improvement of the British soldier. Under his auspices a series of Penny Reading were got up during the last hot season at Poona for the amusement of the soldiers and their wives, and they have been continued, at short intervals, up to the present time with most successful results. Lord Napier always made it a point to attend these readings in person, and evinced, by the great interest he always took in the proceedings, how much he had the welfare of his soldiers at heart, not only in the field but in cantonments and every day life. Apart also from Penny Readings and other intellectual amusements, he took a great interest in the encouragement of skill and industry, and with a view to reward the one and promote the other, as well as to afford occupation of an amusing and remunerative description to many men during the long days in the hot weather, he instituted (in a General Order No. 163, dated 4th February 1866) annual exhibitions to be held at Poona during the month of September in each year, to which he invited the men, women, and children of all regiments, both European as well as native, serving within his command, to contribute. In connection with the industrial exhibitions he (a few months later) ordered that an "assault of arms," open to the European and native army, should also be held annually.

The results of these meetings have been highly satisfactory; the exhibitors have been numerous, the quality of the work exhibited has steadily improved; and the assaults of arms have brought together a fair number of gymnasts and athletes, many of whom would bear comparison with the best anywhere in the world.

These pleasant reminiscences remind us of the gratitude awakened among the wives and children of our soldiers, whom Lord Napier has so often entertained. It has frequently been a pleasing sight to observe His Lordship, having cast off the cares of office and his position, enter heartily into the innocent pleasures and amusements of the little ones, and passing down the long rows of tea tables (amply provided by his liberality with all sorts of good things) speak here and there a few kind and affectionate words, which will long be remembered by their parents with feelings of gratitude and respect.

We have merely noticed above but a few of the many acts of liberality and kindness which have marked Lord Napier's career in the Bombay presidency. Space would not admit of our recording all; but these few will serve to illustrate the kind and thoughtful spirit which has pervaded his every act while in command of the Bombay army. Rarely has any Commander-in-Chief rendered himself so thoroughly popular and beloved in so short a time, or at his departure been so universally regretted. But let us hope that his absence from India is merely of a temporary nature, and that in the spring of 1870 we may see him return with renewed health as Commander-in-Chief of the whole army. Should this fortunately be the case our military readers may congratulate themselves that the interest and welfare of the Bombay army will still receive His Lordship's earnest attention.

CAPTAIN PARISH has been appointed acting agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company during the remaining term of Captain Henry's absence. Mr. Bostock was, unhappily, suddenly compelled to leave in order to recruit his health.

A MADRAS paper announces the death in Madras of Mrs. Hewetson, wife of Major-General C. Hewetson.

CAPTAIN ALLARDYCE, H. M.'s 76th Foot, has, we hear, accepted the appointment of Musketry Instructor to the Madras Volunteer Guards.—*Bangalore Herald.*

ONE of our Neilgherry contemporaries states that Mr. John Henry Garstin, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, goes home on leave in November next.—*Madras Mail.*

THE Khan of Agror, who was the cause of the Hazara expedition, has been sentenced to banishment. Banished from whence or to where, our correspondent does not inform us.—*Delhi Gazette.*

FROM Dalhousie we hear (says the "Delhi Gazette") that Lieutenant Downes, of the Royal Artillery, and attached to the Punjab Canal Department, had resigned his commission with the view of joining the Chumba Mission.

THE "Allygurh Institute Gazette" publishes a letter from M. Garcin de Tassy to Moulvie Syud Ahmud Khan, C.S.I., in which the French Orientalist strongly states his preference of Oordoo to Hindee as the public language of Upper India.

THE sentence passed by the Judge of Benares on Prince Beer Indra Bikrum Shah of Nepal, viz., one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 rupees, and in default one year's further rigorous imprisonment, has (says the "Delhi Gazette") been upheld by the High Court.

CHOLERA has again made its appearance in Ajmere, though not in an epidemic form. Still the prevalence of this disease in the neighbouring districts is alarming, as the Marwarrios are flocking into the district, or traversing it on their way to Malwa.—*Pioneer.*

A STATION ORDER issued at Agra on the 30th instant intimated the arrival of Captain J. Duncan, 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, who took over charge of the office of Secretary of the Central Industrial Exhibition from Lieutenant-Colonel Clarkson from the above date.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 1ST SEPT.

The undermentioned officers have been gazetted Companions of the Order of the Bath:—

Colonel Robert O. Bright (19th Infantry), Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Chippindale, 19th Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Atlay, Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Dickins, 28th Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Johnston, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert McPherson.

LONDON, 31ST AUG.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull, Oomrawuttee and Dhollera, May shipment, 10½d.

The Manchester Market is flat, and there is little doing.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO ALEXANDRIA.]

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13TH AUGUST.

THE contract for the new loan was signed with the Imperial Ottoman Bank last Wednesday. The amount of this loan is twelve millions sterling, bearing 6 per cent. interest and one per cent. amortissement. The price of issue is at 62 francs but with 58 only payable to Government during the next current year.

The Minister of Finance has published his budget, which shows a total deficit of 2,609,400 liras. It is proposed to cover this deficit by the present loan.

The Grand Vizier's letter to the Khedive has been published. It states circumstantially all the Porte's grievances and asks for categorical explanations. It also states the determination of the Porte to insist strictly on the fulfilment of the terms of the Egyptian Firmans.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 13TH AUGUST.

The Emperor Napoleon being slightly indisposed has postponed his visit to the camp at Chalons.

PARIS, 17TH AUGUST.

The Opposition Press welcomes the Amnesty that was declared on Monday as a guarantee of a liberal policy.

AUSTRIA—PRUSSIA.

VIENNA, 19TH AUG.

A sharp note has been received from the Prussian Government relative to Baron Beust's recent statement. The Baron replied expressing his willingness to enter into a correspondence concerning the conciliatory efforts employed towards Prussia by the Austrian Government.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 13TH AUGUST.

IN previous letters I have mentioned the meeting of American planters and others at Memphis, Tennessee, in connection with the determined efforts now being made to develope the resources of the Southern States and open up a direct communication with Europe. A member of this Convention, Mr. Moorehead, was deputed by the President and Assembly to present the objects contemplated to the view of English mercantile men and to invite their co-operation, so far as that could legitimately be granted, to secure the aims common to both. Mr. Moorehead attended a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Monday in fulfilment of his mission, and delivered a very interesting address. The two points on which he dwelt most strongly were the advisability of establishing lines of steamers between Liverpool and such ports as Galveston, Mobile, Savannah, and, above all, Norfolk, Virginia, in order to foster the import trade of the South; and, secondly, the paramount necessity to the South of a large immigration of European surplus labour. On the first point his sentiments deserve notice, as containing a frank declaration of attachment to free trade views. Representing the producing classes of the entire South, and of a not inconsiderable section of the North, too, he enunciated, in the broadest and most unequivocal way, the soundest doctrines of political economy, and asserted that not only was that large body which deputed him hostile to the protective system enforced on the entire Union by the dominant party in the North, but that the evils and hardships of that system were exciting a salutary and powerful reaction throughout the Northern States. What the Southern planters wish, in the first place, is such a direct communication with Liverpool, the great port of shipment for English manufactures, as will save the serious addition in cost which is caused by the transport across the Northern States of goods landed at Northern ports. The Southerners complain that not only have they to pay heavily by the almost prohibitory tariff, but that they are further mulcted in transit charges, commissions, and other costs, which go into the pockets of Northern go-betweens. They therefore want the Liverpool people to start a line of steamers direct to at least one Southern port if not more, and as a beginning they would prefer that Norfolk, Virginia, should be selected. On the question of immigration Mr. Moorehead was very urgent. Labour, he said, alone was wanted to make the cotton cultivation of the South more extended than ever. Soil, climate, means of transport, were the most favourable that could be imagined; all that was wanted was plenty of hands. Negro labour, he said, was now far less available than before, and it would become less so, he believed, with every year that passed, since it was very unlikely that the blacks, left to themselves, would co-exist with the dominant white race any more than the Indians did; and further, since it was almost certain that in a few years the old and steady labourers on whom the masters now depended would die out and leave no successors. Of the prospects of coolie immigration he spoke very doubtfully, and it was evident he had no great hopes that relief would come from that source.

Now it is clear enough to me that if Mr. Moorehead's facts and inferences are correct nothing like the former cotton crops of the South is to be expected for years to come. If the rising generation of niggers will not work as did their forbears in bondage, and if Chinese don't come in their stead, whence is the gap to be supplied? I take it as hopeless to anticipate that the stream of emigration from over-stocked labour markets of Europe will ever flow into the semi-tropical regions which the South wants to colonise. Mr. Moorehead laments that new arrivals from England, Germany, and Scandinavia, flock to the north-western States, and he ascribes the fact to inducements offered by previous settlement of friends and relatives, by political considerations, and so forth. But Brazilians might as well wonder that Europeans will not go to the basin of the Amazon with its prodigious extent of fertile soil but persist in going to the banks of the Plata instead. The fact simply is that the difference between a temperate and a torrid climate is the deciding influence with natives of temperate climes, where permanent settlement is the object. This it is which prevents Germans emigrating to Texas, where their countrymen already are, so freely as to Ohio, where also their countrymen are, and I have no doubt the feeling will continue to operate, no matter what inducements are held out.

The colic movement, however, will be tried, and it is stated that about 50,000 of these labourers have been actually contracted for by planters of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The *New York Times*, however, asserts that the import is illegal. The *New York Journal of Commerce* corrects this statement, and says that the Act of Congress only prohibits Americans taking part in the trade in coolies between China and foreign countries. But even should it be the case that American law declares the traffic illegal for natives of the United States, the only result would be that other means would be resorted to in order to get Chinamen to come over. That their transference to American territory somehow or other is feasible, is plain from the simple fact that they already abound in California. Instead of being shipped by contracts they would merely migrate of their own accord as if in search of employment.

The report of the Electric and International Telegraph Company was issued on Monday last. It is chiefly interesting as throwing light on the nature of the bargain made by the Government in purchasing the property. The amount paid to this company was, as I previously mentioned, £2,938,000. This is twenty years' purchase at the rate of £146,900 of annual net profit. The report and balance-sheet just issued show that the profit actually realised for the half-year ending 30th June was £83,782 11-8. This doubled would of course make more than £173,000 for the year, and the equivalent purchase money would thus have been £3,460,000. Or, putting it in another way, if we compare the price paid at the date fixed for taking the profits, with that which would have to be paid now if we were taking the profits for the period which ended 30th June last instead of those for the 30th June 1868—the date actually chosen—we shall find that we are acquiring the property at, not 20 years, but only 16½ years' purchase. Nor is this all. The normal rate of increase of revenue has not reached its maximum but is always growing, so that by the time the *next* half-year is closed, when the line will be handed over to the Government—that is, the 1st January 1870, the profits will unquestionably represent a figure that would make the price paid equal to only 15 years' purchase. There is no doubt, then, as to the favourable character of the arrangement for the interests of the British Exchequer. Of course the shareholders of the E. and I. T. Company have nothing to complain of. They now get a dividend at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum, part of which is paid out of their undistributed reserve, and this report shows that after payment of the dividend, and also of £7,500 to the secretary and employés as a reward for zealous services, recommended by the directors, there will still remain a balance of £63,398-18-8 to the credit of the Trust Fund, to be distributed by and bye. Add this to the Government purchase money and we have £3,000,000 to be allotted among the holders of less than £1,200,000 capital, that is about £260 for £100 stock, which is just about the present value of the security, the liabilities of the company being very trifling.

All telegraph shares and stocks are still run upon. Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, which six months ago were 16, are now 30. British Indian Submarine, Anglo-Mediterranean, Reuter's and others are also higher. Reuter's have touched £80—£24 paid. This time last year they were between £30 and £40. In June of last year they were only £20. The French Transatlantic cable shares and those of the Anglo-American went down a little in consequence of threatened competition, but have since rallied somewhat. I think it very probable that between this and November there will be a reaction downwards on all these stocks; but by the end of the present year, or the beginning of next, they will unquestionably be in favour again.

The failure of DeCastro & Co., of Fenchurch Street, mentioned in my last, turns out to be more serious than was at first supposed. A preliminary meeting has been held at which it was shown that the liabilities were a little over £200,000 and the nominal assets about £270,000. Another meeting will be held shortly. A stoppage at Preston, that of W. W. Ogle, spinner and manufacturer, of Orchard Mills, Croston, has been announced. He, it is stated, has been brought down by the suspension of Livesey and Thorpe. Mr. R. B. Brassey, manufacturer, of Ashton under Lyne, has also stopped payment.

Cotton is still in strong demand—arrivals few and stock decreasing. There may possibly be a slight check to the buoyancy soon, but these temporary fluctuations are of very little consequence. The broad fact remains that there is nothing in the next American crop that can lead us to expect either cheap or abundant cotton, while if Mr. Moorehead's speculations as to labour supply be correct, the prospect of a few million bales crop may be referred to an indefinite future. Manufacturers again have their hands full, and though the numerous stoppages have reduced the direct consumption of the staple, those that remain at work have more encouragement to continue. Thus the slightest rise in price of either yarns or cloths will tend to check any further contraction of working, while the smallest decline in cotton will bring in buyers to make up their leeway. There is only one influence that may avail to arrest the demand for cotton, and it is too feeble to exercise more than a very partial effect—I mean our harvest prospects. Since my last the weather has become suddenly bad, and the season being critical our home crops may be considered in serious jeopardy. A short harvest would send wheat up from 50s. to 60s. or even more a quarter, and our home demand for manufactured goods would suffer more or less. Not very much harm has yet been done, however; and if the weather were now to mend—of which there is some prospect while I write—there would be little cause for disquiet.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 13TH AUGUST.

PARLIAMENT has been prorogued this week with the usual formalities. The acts of the two Houses have been recorded in a dull and inoffensive Queen's speech, on which the newspapers have written the usual elaborate commentaries, telling again the history of the controversy on the Irish Church, and according their meed of praise or blame to the orators who have taken the most prominent part in discussing the great legislative measure of the past session. The very careful review

BOMBAY.

BANK OF MADRAS.—At a meeting of the directors on Friday, last week, the Bank's rates of interest and discount were lowered one per cent. all round.

H. E. SIR A. A. SPENCER, our new Commander-in-Chief, has selected the old Government House at Gunesh Khind as his present residence.—*Deccan Herald.*

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SIR A.A. SPENCER, K.C.B., will hold a levee to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M. at the Council House, Bund Road.—*Deccan Herald.*

TO A CORRESPONDENT.—"Stock Whip's" letter having been anticipated by the publication of the letter of the captain of the Commodore Perry, it is unnecessary for us to insert it.

ASSAULT.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday fined one William Evans in the sum of twenty-five rupees, for assaulting one E. Woodruff.

THE WESTERN INDIA CLUB BALL which took place last (Thursday) night was a most brilliant affair, and came off with grand success throughout.—*Deccan Herald.*

BROKERS' NUISANCE.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday fined Keekabhoy Gopaldas and Motiram Goculdas, share-brokers, in the sum of twelve and eight rupees respectively, for causing obstruction in Medow Street.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The Director of the Indo-European Telegraph yesterday reported the cable communication perfect to Fao; the Turkish line right to Constantinople; and the Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. The latest date from Great Britain via Turkey was 31st August; via Russia 16th August.

SHOLAPORE COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Sholapore collectorate, for the fortnight ending 16th August, we learn that rain fell in almost all the talookas, that the khurreef crops were good, and that cholera prevailed to a slight extent in some places.

SHIPPING AT ST. HELENA.—The following ships from Bombay to Liverpool have passed St. Helena:—Melbourne, 6th July; Glenlyon, 8th July; Fleur de Lis, 8th July; Sir Charles Napier, from Kurrachee, 7th July; Eleutheria, 9th July; Queen of the North, Evelyn and Sir John Mandeville, 10th July; Pearl of India and Lord Palmerston, 8th July.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—The police jemadar Vishnoo, through whose cruel treatment a poor boy had been driven to cut his own throat, as already noticed in the *Gazette* last month, was on Thursday last committed to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court by Mr. Hogg, Assistant Collector of Tannah. The boy has so far recovered under the treatment of Mr. Pinto, that he went to give his evidence at Bandora from Parell.

SUICIDE BY ARSENIC.—Mr. T. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an adjourned inquest yesterday at Old Sonapore Lane touching the death of a Parsee named Bomanjee Cooverjee, who died suddenly on the 12th ult. It will be remembered that the deceased before his death confessed to Drs. Lisboa and Furdoonjee Byramjee that he had taken a quantity of arsenic. The jury came to the conclusion that he had committed suicide by taking arsenic.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade Band Stand this afternoon by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., weather permitting:—

March		
Aria	From Zanetta	Mohr.
Quadrille	Palmetto	Kuhner.
Selection	Anna Bolena	Bellini.
Waltz	An der schonen blauen Donau	Strauss.
	Hit and Miss	Herve.

DEATH OF MR. P. STURROCK, RAILWAY ENGINEER.—We have learnt with regret of the death last Wednesday of Mr. P. Sturrock, resident engineer at Munmar. He had been in the best of health till lately, when symptoms of chest complaint appeared, which eventually carried him off. He was buried on Thursday at Egutpoora, several of the heads of departments following his remains to the grave. The service was read by the Rev. C. Gilder, who had frequently seen the deceased during his illness.

INQUEST.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Hoossein Khan Nunoo Khan. It appeared that the deceased had been a mendicant and had lived near the Old Beef Market. On the morning of Tuesday last, as Abdool Kadur, inspector of police, was going his rounds, he saw the man lying in a verandah, and was told by him that four men had cut his throat the previous night and ran away. Several persons having been taken before him for identification, he pointed out four of them, and Abdool Kadur made them prisoners and took the mendicant to the hospital. On the latter arriving there Dr. Anderson found that he was suffering very much from syphilis, and that the wound in his throat was also due to that. Dr. Anderson said that the man would probably die and that his deposition had better be taken. Mr. Nana Morojee took the man's dying declaration, in which he stated that no one had harmed him. The jury found that the deceased died from natural causes, aggravated by neglect.

THE VAKILS OF THE HIGH COURT AND MR. MOROBA CANOBA.—Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, ex-judge of the Small Cause Court, has now, as our readers are aware, appeared in a new sphere. Relieved of the cares of the Bench, he is seeking admission to the bar. He has applied to be admitted as a vakil on the Appellate Side of the High Court, and a divisional bench has granted his application. The other pleaders have presented an application, which protests against Mr. Moroba's admission as being opposed to the rules lately passed by the High Court. Mr. Moroba, it seems, appeared on Thursday last before Mr. Justice Warden and Mr. Justice Lloyd, and complained that the sunnud of his appointment had not been issued. He said he had lost two or three cases on the previous day at the Police and Small Causes Court in consequence.

One of the pleaders asked what that had to do with the present application. This Court had nothing to do with the other Courts.

Mr. Moroba requested their Lordships to take security from the pleaders who had petitioned against his admission, for damages which their petition would cause by delaying his admission. This request was not entertained.

Mr. Moroba then, turning towards the pleaders, made some remarks to them.

Mr. Justice Lloyd told Mr. Moroba not to enter into any altercation with the pleaders, but to address the Bench.

Mr. Moroba after a while left the Court.

DEATH OF MR. H. RYLAND.

WITH reference to the death of Mr H. Ryland, Acting Second Class Deputy Collector in charge of the Nowshera Division of the Hyderabad Collectorate, Colonel Sir W. L. Merewether, K. C. S. I., C. B., Commissioner in Sind, writes as follows to His Excellency the Governor in Council, under date Kurrachee, 17th August:—

"'RIGHT HON'BLE SIR,—It is with extreme regret I have to report to your Excellency the death of Mr. H. Ryland, Acting Second Class Deputy Collector in charge of Nowshera Division of the Hyderabad Collectorate. No intimation of this gentleman suffering from ill health had been previously received by the Collector. It now, however, appears he had been far from well for some days before, but a strong sense of duty which had invariably guided him in all matters, induced him to defer reporting himself sick until unfortunately it was too late to do so, and the first knowledge of his being in any way unable to carry on his work was accompanied by the report of his death. He expired at Mora at 8 o'clock on the evening of the eleventh instant when on his way into Hydrabad for change and for the usual visit to head-quarters allowed at this season of the year. In the death of Mr. Ryland the province has lost an earnest, indefatigable worker, and Government a zealous and upright servant. His management of the Nowshera division, of which he has held charge for some time past, has been all that could be desired, and called forth my fullest approbation. The Acting Collector of Hydrabad, Major Wallace, in writing on the subject, remarks as follows:—

"'I wish to place on record the deep feelings of regret with which I communicate the loss of this officer. With a high sense of duty and of the responsibility of his office, he laboured earnestly and unweariedly to discharge that duty to the fullest. He always possessed the confidence and approbation of his immediate superiors, whilst he was trusted and beloved by the people.'"

Government has placed on record the following resolution:—"Government have received with much regret the intelligence of the death of this meritorious officer."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity, September 5th, 1869.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 189 and 205.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 24, 222, and 167.

The Offertories will be devoted to the poor of the district.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 189 and 136.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 18 and 142, (part 3.) Anthem—"O Praise God in His holiness."

The Offertories to be devoted to the Choir Fund.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 135 (Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty) and 84 (The Royal Banners forward go.)

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 210 (With Christ we share a mystic grave), 88 (My God, I love Thee), and 17 (Sweet Saviour, bless us ere we go).

The Offertory at the evening service for the poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,—MAZAGON.

11 A.M.—Prayers, Holy Communion (Celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 194 and 164.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 170, 185, and 17.

The Offertories to be devoted to Church expenses.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship Decision, lying off H. M.'s Dockyard, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. W. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G. Divine Service will also be held in the Barracks, Butcher's Island, in the afternoon.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the ship Matheran (lying off the Boree Bunder) at 11 o'clock.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN.

THE hearing of the first of the suits against the old Bank of Bombay against several of the other banks in town whose managers attended the meeting on the 27th April 1866, when the loan of 25 lakhs was granted to Premchund Roychund, was proceeded with in the High Court before Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent on Thursday afternoon—the claim being for Rs. 1,96,000 from the Oriental Bank.

Messrs. Pigot, Scoble, and Green (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) are counsel for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate-General, and Messrs. Marriott and McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the defence.

The Advocate General, in opening the case for the defence, said—The matter into which your lordships have to enquire here is as to what took place on the 27th of April 1866 in the drawing room of Mr. Liddердale's bungalow, at a meeting which we hear occupied the best part of an hour, but respecting which it takes eight days of the court and the examination of about a dozen witnesses, in order to put before your lordships one view, and one view only, of what took place on that occasion. Now, after hearing these witnesses, and reading the *de bene esse* examination, the question still remains which my learned friends had to establish when they opened their case—what was the agreement entered into between the parties? Who shall say what was the agreement between these two parties? We find that there was a meeting at which there were no less than twelve gentlemen who were principals, we may say, in the transaction and two others who were officials we may say who were connected with one of the branches of the members of the meeting. Now, the Bank of Bombay were represented there by their six directors,—they took the precaution also to take their secretary, and more than that, they took their solicitor with them, a gentleman of well known experince in this presidency town—and they went to the meeting apparently with the full determination of doing business. They met there six gentlemen—bank managers, one of whom came in very late to the meeting, Mr. Otto Muller, of the French Bank—and the description of the meeting, and of what took place is not at all encouraging when we come to consider the question between the parties. Mr. Liddердale says there was a great deal of desultory conversation at this meeting; the parties there sitting and talking in twos and threes. Mr. Brown says that the meeting took the form of a general discussion,—and that does not offer a very encouraging prospect of ascertaining what these parties really did resolve upon—; and we hear the meeting terminated, and was allowed to separate without a single resolution being moved, seconded, put by the chairman, or passed by the meeting, and without anything that could embody the decision of the meeting being committed to writing. Furthermore we find in this case—and I shall have to allude to that again,—that none of the six directors who represented the bank, five of whom have been examined—nor the secretary nor the solicitor are able to produce a single scrap of writing which they can use to refresh their memory with as to what took place at that meeting. Your lordships will not be surprised if you find upon the evidence that every independent member of the meeting had very much his own idea of what was the agreement come amongst the parties, and that, after all, nothing is clear except this, which Mr. Liddердale stated—that there was an agreement to assist Premchund. As to the terms upon which that agreement was to be guaranteed, as to the precautions which were to be taken against loss, all these are matters about which the several parties to this contract are entirely in the dark. Now here we have the Bank of Bombay represented by at least six gentlemen—five of whom have been called—and on the other hand there were six bank managers:—so that we may say there were seven parties (taking the directors as one) So exceedingly unbusinesslike was the conduct of this meeting that I was tempted to ask Mr. Liddердale if that was not the first meeting of the sort at which he had presided, for I was surprised at the way in which it met and separated—in fact I suppose it was almost without precedent that a number of people should have met together and resolved on combined action without a formal resolution being passed, and the proceedings not even committed to writing—and still more is it so when the meeting is not for any common ordinary object such as presenting a testimonial to some individual or for some complimentary purpose.

Sir Charles Sargent—There are always resolutions passed on these occasions, Mr. White.

The Advocate-General—Even on the most trifling occasions you have always a resolution put and passed and at an important meeting you have always a minute of what takes place. Here there was no resolution and no minute. The Bank of Bombay were actually about to enter into a contract with six gentleman, but nothing is committed to writing and we naturally have six ideas of what was agreed on,—they actually allowed all these six gentlemen to separate without having signed any document whatever embodying their common resolution; and down to this present day—down to the very day of this trial—there is nothing put forward in the shape of an agreement which they have signed or which was offered to them for signature, which they can say at all embodied the terms agreed upon. They did send round something on the 15th of May, but I have not heard one of those gentlemen pledge his word or pretend that that agreement embodied the terms come to on the 27th of April. The two gentlemen I asked rather washed their hands of it:—it was something which they did not give instructions to have framed,—something which they did not see before it was tendered—if they had seen it was only in the course of these very proceedings. Now whose fault was it, pray, that this was not committed to writing? Whose fault was it! Why the Bank of Bombay, my lords, it cannot be denied, took the whole management of this transaction upon themselves. Whatever view your lordships may come to about the contract between the parties—supposing your lordships are able to say that there was a common agreement come to, for there will be a difficulty certainly after I have brought the evidence for the defendants before you—whatever agreement was come to there can be no doubt that implicit confidence was placed in the Bank of Bombay:—that they were to manage and carry out the whole transaction—that it was their duty both in their dealings with the managers of the banks, as well as in dealing with Premchund, to see that everything was put in form and that everything was regular, and that every effort was made to protect the interest of the parties who they say joined them in agreeing to grant the loan. Now, what is their excuse for the non-production of any agreement in writing? There is nothing in writing between the Bank of Bombay and Premchund further than the promissory note and subsequent mortgage—there was no writing taken at the time. But our contract was not made with Premchund but with the Bank of Bombay. There is no writing between the Bank of Bombay and the managers of the other banks, and what is their excuse? It appears to me and I will argue that their conduct in connection with this loan was so extraordinary that we can only suppose that they imagined that they would take it all on themselves—that they were relieved from every other consideration of other people—that they alone were to be thought of—and that what they thought was right, they had a right to do. There was no writing between them and the bank managers——

Sir Charles Sargent—That is no doubt a difficulty, but it is merely so in finding what the agreement is. You don't mean to say that supposing there was parole evidence of the agreement you would not be bound by it though it had not been reduced to writing.

The Advocate General—No. I don't mean to hold that.

His Lordship—Only the absence of writing makes a difficulty in getting the terms of the agreement.

The Advocate General—As I will endeavour to show their whole conduct in going on without an agreement between themselves and the managers all tends to show that they abandoned any agreement between the parties and were content that there should be none. Now in regard to this agreement, the want of which caused so much difficulty, I say there was no excuse for its absence. Mr. Liddердale and the other directors endeavoured to excuse themselves for not drawing one up by alluding to something which they supposed Mr. Kelly was doing. Now Mr. Kelly seems to have been doing nothing; there were notes made by him. But at all events Mr. Liddердale says that Mr. Kelly promised them the agreement on the following morning but what evidence is there of any steps being taken to get Mr. Kelly to fulfil his promise? Nothing of the sort. They endeavoured to excuse themselves on that score, on the ground that Mr. Kelly was suddenly compelled to leave Bombay; but Mr. Rodgie gave us the exact date of Mr. Kelly's departure, and we find that it was not until the 14th May 1866,—a fortnight and three days after the date of the meeting,—that Mr. Kelly took his departure. Therefore that excuse utterly failed. They made no attempt, as far as we can see, on the day after the meeting or at any subsequent time, to make Mr. Kelly fulfil his promise—Mr. Kelly's departure seems to be their first warning that they had no agreement—then they got their first surprise and they then seem to have taken some steps with his partner. They have themselves wholly to blame, first, by having allowed the meeting to separate without an agreement, and secondly, with not getting Mr. Kelly to prepare one.

Sir Charles Sargent—I understand how you use the word "blame." There is no blame. There is a difficulty, but you don't mean to say that because there was no writing the agreement could not be valid. When you use the word "blame" it tends to that idea, but if the evidence shows that there was an understanding between the parties and that it was to be reduced to writing that is another matter.

The Advocate General—If there was an agreement to be made undoubtedly some should have prepared it.

His Lordship—Of course, if it was the understanding it was to be reduced to writing.

The Advocate General—I shall show, firstly, that there was a virtual abandonment of the transaction of the 27th of April as far as the other managers were concerned; and, secondly, that if there be a difficulty in finding out what the agreement is, the onus of proof falls on the plaintiffs, for it is entirely their blame that there was no agreement.

His Lordship—You should not use the word "blame." There is a difficulty but only in finding out what the agreement was.

The Advocate General—If your Lordships are placed in a difficulty and find that the parties do not agree as to what were the arrangement between the contracting parties,—and there are as many different opinions as to what was come to at the meeting as there are parties concerned—the plaintiffs have no one to blame but themselves. It was their duty to the shareholders to get such a document drawn up, and the difficulty to which the plaintiffs are now put by the absence of that document is one which they themselves must bear—for if there was such a thing to be got it is perfectly obvious that it was for the parties to get it prepared. They had their solicitor there, everything was left to them—

Sir Charles Sargent—You will have to prove their agreement—that is what it comes to.

The Advocate General—There is none, and under these circumstances we are left without any agreement at all. Now, what was the agreement come to between the parties? In their plaint they state a very simple case. They say, "We are suing you for money paid at your request; we have advanced money on your behalf, (for you agreed to subscribe to this loan,) and now we seek to recover the money we advanced on your behalf." It is the most simplest form of money dealing between two parties—that is what they put forward in their plaint. Now, it is to be remarked that we find no mention made there of the securities obtained by the plaintiffs, the value of the jewels, the land mortgages—in fact there are no terms at all made in regard to this advance; it is a bare claim upon a bare money account for money paid. Now, I say upon that claim—that is the first time it is put in writing subject to what I shall observe regarding a so-called agreement which was tendered on the 13th of May,—and taking their claim they put it in the short form of a claim for money paid, and I submit to your Lordships that the plaintiffs have wholly failed to show, even upon their own evidence, that there was any money paid at the request of the Oriental Bank—no portion at all of this twenty-five lacs. Now I must look first to the facts which are proved. They are that the Bank of Bombay unquestionably advanced the whole of that money. I cannot say that exactly, for I shall presently have to say something about the proportions of this loan; but at all events we will take it that whatever money was advanced upon the loan was only advanced by the Bank of Bombay alone, and we find they never called upon the Oriental, or, indeed, upon any of the other banks, at any time, to pay their quota—the amount that they subscribed to the loan. Now the loan was made for three months—Premchund seems to have exercised an act of self-denial, for it was originally intended that he should have it for six months, but he eventually lowered his demand or was willing to accept the loan for three months. The note was dishonoured on the 30th July, when it became due, and then the claim is made, and it is in evidence that although these banks—I believe with the exception of one, the Asiatic Bank—had on the 1st of August, 1866, as well as in the April previous, large cash balances in the Bank of Bombay—the plaintiff never debited any of these banks—I leave out the Asiatic Bank, at present, for they had always a large debit balance—any portion of this money; and they have furthermore allowed all these banks to claim their accounts by drawing away their credit balances, and have not transferred the amounts to the Bank of Bombay. Now I say if the money was paid at the request of these parties, it is perfectly clear that the Bank of Bombay was entitled to put to their debit the amount of the money which the banks severally agreed to advance. If there was an account open already between the parties the Bank of Bombay should have put that sum to their account, either by opening a new account, or by putting it to the account of the old one. The Bank of Bombay might have said—"If I pay you a part of the loan of course you immediately become entitled to your share of the interest. I have paid 2½ lakhs for you, and I debit you with that amount, and you must have interest, and we will give you interest if you like." But nothing of that sort was done. What was done here was that the whole of the interest of this loan was to be earned by the Bank of Bombay and to go to it. The Bank of Bombay used its own money, it put it out at an interest of 10 per cent., and they intended at all events in the early part—I cannot say what their intentions may be now since the suit was brought and this was pointed out—but they intended to keep the whole of the interest to themselves. They claimed really—and I don't go on any technical sense of the words—they claimed (and the fact of the claim is consistent with their conduct and is consistent with the understanding of the agreement) that in case of Premchund failing to pay up we should supply the deficiency. Now, your Lordships will find that Mr. Liddердale said the contract was one of a sort of double aspect. He said—and I will read the evidence *in extenso*, for I think it is important—he said it had a sort of double meaning. They said they had granted the loan, and that we were to make up a portion of it in case of loss, but also that we were to be able to take part in it if we liked. I do not think it is likely that that was the sort of action, but the fact is that as long as it remained and it only makes us liable for an unfortunate loss;—take it to be so, and it would give the Bank of Bombay an option of calling either for our quota before they made the advance, or the option if they chose to advance the whole of the money and come two or three days after and call upon us for our quota. But they did nothing of the sort. They never called for our quota before the advance was made, nor afterwards before the loss was known, and in point of fact they have gone as you may say on the alternative branch of the contract—they have treated the matter as a guarantee, and they are now coming on us—for I am not arguing on the meaning of the word—to indemnify them for the loss; in fact Mr. Liddердale takes the contract to be one by which we were to share the loan if there was a loss. Mr. Chapman treats it much in the same way. Very well, they might have made us accept their condition, but it is perfectly certain that if they made us share in the loan, what they are now doing as to make us share in the loss. Now if that was the contract—and we have heard that that was the contract—it is a contract which would require to be in writing, because they have the alternative by which we could either be called upon to share the loan or to indemnify them in case we did not choose to share the loan. Now, the fact is, as your Lordships will find when I come to open my case and show what was the agreement, what we complain of is that we were to share the loan and pay our quota and receive 10 per cent. of interest, but the Bank of Bombay did not act on that agreement. They advanced the money really on their own account, and now that a loss has arisen they come down upon us and say "Make good the loss"—a sort of application which cannot be enforced unless they show a written guarantee. Now I will just read, my Lords, a passage in Mr. Liddердale's evidence in which this point is brought prominently forward, and what brought it prominently forward was the question about the interest. The question was "Who is to pay the interest: how are we to earn the interest?" That brought up the whole point, and it proved, as your Lordships will be of opinion, that whatever Mr. Liddердale did to make us share the loan, he did not in point of fact really allow us to share the loan, and they are now reverting to what in his view was the alternative of the contract—that is, making us make good the loss.

Sir Charles Sargent—Do they make you indemnify them for their loss with interest? Is that calculated?

Mr. Scoble—No, my Lord.

The Advocate General—In these accounts nothing has been made up. The account has not yet been closed, and the interest is not yet calculated.

His Lordship—I thought there was some account which was perfect except in so far as some securities had not yet been realised.

Mr. Scoble—No interest has been reckoned at all.

The Advocate General replied that the account appeared simply in the cash credit ledger in the half-year ending 30th June 1866 and headed "Premchund Roychund," and then that was carried forward to the next half-year's account. In reply to Mr. Justice Westropp, the Advocate General also said that the Bank of Bombay could not claim more than 2½ lakhs.

Mr. Justice Westropp—If the defendants had been to cover anything beyond the principal it is very difficult to see how the matter could be worked out. There was nothing in words on the subject, Mr. Liddердale admitted that, and he said if they had been called upon to pay their shares instead of the Bank of Bombay advancing for them, then they could have been credited with interest on the loan.

The Advocate General—It becomes a guarantee of the principal.

Mr. Justice Westropp—I am perfectly aware that you are holding that, but I merely comment on what you have been saying with regard to interest. They have left the case very much in the dark.

Sir Charles Sargent—Or rather they have thrown too much light on it. If Mr. Liddердale had not made that remark the matter would not have been so difficult.

The Advocate General—We understood we were to share the loan.

Sir Charles Sargent—Then that was perfectly plain without that remark of Mr. Liddердale's. You were to take your share of the loan, and take the loss, but Mr. Liddердale says the whole of the profit of the loan was go to the Bank of Bombay, and you were to have no benefit beyond that of keeping Premchund on his legs.

The Advocate General—Mr. Liddердale got a little confused about the interest, and he said that to get himself out of the difficulty.

Mr. Justice Westropp—I don't know that what I said with regard to the interest is exactly understood. What I mean is this:—taking the case of the other banks not being called on to contribute their quota, as was the fact, until after the whole advance was made, then comes the question, in what respect was the liability of 2½ lakhs to be? Supposing Premchund to a certain extent repaid the principal, as has been done by the realization of securities, but that yet a large amount of the loan had been lost to the Bank of Bombay, then on the agreement, as it was entered into, were the other banks liable to reimburse the Bank of Bombay with regard to the loss of interest, they not having been paid interest, or does the 2½ lakhs represent responsibility merely in respect of principal?

Mr. Scoble—It has been treated merely with regard to principal.

His Lordship—It is not very clearly worked out, and yet may be correct. And if it is a responsibility for loss of interest, then is it not a guarantee?

Mr. Scoble—That case has not arisen. We claim the sum in the plaint irrespective of interest altogether.

The Advocate General—Nothing appears on the books at present, except an unclosed account with Premchund, and that waits the realization or payment of the last piece of property, and then they will close it. Mr. Rodgie said they would have to put on interest, and it would appear as Premchund's loan with interest, and they will deal with us in regard to what remains due after deducting the amount of the securities and adding on interest.

Sir Charles Sargent—If you regard it as a joint loan, you cannot have to contribute interest. That was an extraordinary thing that Mr. Liddердale said—that the Bank of Bombay was to have all the interest, and the only pleasure the others were to derive was the satisfaction of keeping Premchund right.

The Advocate General—In fact it is consistent with no other view than that they considered they had the indemnity of the banks. The transaction was thrown on these securities.

Mr. Justice Westropp—But they were to have the direct profit, and you were to have the indirect benefit of keeping up Premchund.

Sir Charles Sargent—Mr. Liddердale said afterwards, it is only fair to say, that if the other banks had been called on for the money they would have got their share of the interest.

The Advocate General—But they never called upon us for our quota.

Mr. Justice Westropp—And there is this remarkable circumstance that they had an agreement with some banks not to call on them for their share, but they could call on you for this, and did not.

Mr. Scoble—On 15th May we did.

The Advocate General (to Mr. Scoble)—Really I think you must allow me to proceed.

Mr. Justice Westropp—I think so, Mr. Scoble.

Mr. Scoble—I was addressing his Lordship.

The Advocate General (to Mr. Scoble)—His Lordship was addressing me. Perhaps you are very anxious to speak. The learned counsel then, in addressing the Court, referred to Mr. Liddердale's evidence, and said that if the other banks had large balances in the Bank of Bombay, and the latter was entitled to pay the money in virtue of what took place at the meeting of the 27th, then they were entitled to debit the other banks with the amount of their share. That was naturally the way they should have proceeded. The plaintiffs said that they had the consent of the meeting to call up the money, but that they did not do so because the other banks had large balances with them. Well, these large balances might be a reason for not calling up the money, but certainly they were not a reason for not debiting the amounts against the balances of the other banks. Neither Mr. Liddердale, Mr. Brown, nor any of the directors had said anything about that, but Mr. Rodgie said no debit was put against the banks because the plaintiffs were afraid to do it. Now that, my Lords, said the Advocate General, was no sufficient reason. Mr. Rodgie does not inform us when this fear came upon the Bank of Bombay, and it is rather inconsistent with the flourishing condition of the Bank of Bombay that it should have been afraid at so very early a date as this transaction, but how could fear be any answer or reason—because if the case is true, so far as they say the money was paid at our request they were aware we had the money in the bank, and they were entitled to debit us at once with our quota—and furthermore, how could this pretext of fear apply to the insolvent banks, or the banks that were under deep obligation to the Bank of Bombay? It is admitted that no one of these banks had been debited with the amount. My learned friend reminds me that, according to a private arrangement, there was actually an agreement between Mr. Liddердale and the Asiatic Bank and the Bank of Hindostan that that should not be done—but that was an argument that I will perhaps deal with more strongly and perhaps with more force when I come to contend that the plaintiffs did not carry out the transactions according to their own statement. Mr. Liddердale appears to have a sort of recollection of the agreement but not as to the particulars thereof, but he clearly stated that there was a private arrangement with two banks—and we will show that there was another bank with which they had a private arrangement. Now, there was Mr. Rodgie's statement about the closing of the Oriental Bank's account on the 18th January 1868 with a small balance which was transferred to the new Bank of Bombay. Now surely fear could not have prevented the plaintiffs from debiting that bank, for the Bank of Bombay went into liquidation about January, and they might have said that they were entitled to keep this money. Then there was the Commercial Bank with Rs. 1,29,000, which failed on the 9th June, and how could fear have operated on the minds of the directors with regard to the Commercial Bank or with regard to the Bank of Hindostan?

Sir Charles Sargent—Your argument is that all they show was that it was a guarantee.

The Advocate-General—Yes, that we never shared the loan—that taking their case in its strongest light, we might have been sharers if they choose to call on us to do so, but we say they did not choose to call on us and therefore they fall back on the banks to indemnify.

His Lordship—But supposing a number of persons enter into a speculation and that one is to advance all the money and is to have the right to call on the others at any time to contribute their share, or the alternative if he find circumstances favourable, to pay it all himself at the time and then wait the result of the speculation—would there be any difficulty about that.

The Advocate-General—But they did not bring us into the partnership, that is what we say.

His Lordship—But assuming there is a term in the agreement that one of the parties may, if he think proper, supply all the funds, or may if he think proper call on the others at once, do you mean to say that that is an agreement that could not be carried out in the Court of Chancery?

The Advocate General—I don't say it could not.

His Lordship—But you argue they never admitted you into the partnership and come to that conclusion because they have not debited you with the amount—but supposing they had advanced the money and the matter was to be settled at the end?

The Advocate General—The agreement was that they were to advance the money on certain conditions, but then they advanced it on their own account. We are looking to the nature of the contract and trying to spell it out from the curious statement made by Mr. Liddердale on the subject—and the contract he alleges was one that entitled us to share the loan, but it is impossible to read his evidence, and not see it was a contract under which if the Bench of Bombay did not choose to let us share the loan it was entitled to come down on us.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Do you mean to say that they would have been keeping their agreement with you, if they had paid all the money on the 25th and asked you that day or next day for your quota?

The Advocate General—We say they did not advance the money at our request.

His Lordship further asked if the banks agreed that the Bank of Bombay should advance the money at their request and call on them for their quotas, did it become payment not at their request just because the bank did not call on them.

The Advocate General—I say they advanced the money on their own account and are now making us responsible for the loss.

Sir Charles Sargent—You say they have abandoned——

The Advocate General—I don't use the word *abandoned* in this branch of the case.

His Lordship—Well, I want to know why you say they have not advanced at your request.

The Advocate General—I don't say they have abandoned the agreement, though in a certain sense of what it is of course they have. Under this agreement they had the option of making us guarantors or making us share the loan——

His Lordship—Put it in this sense—that there was a common purpose to be carried out through the Bank of Bombay and that they could call on their partners when they thought proper either in the course of the transaction or when the loss was known. I understand that is the way they put it. That is the fair deduction from Mr. Liddердale's evidence and remember his is the evidence of an non-professional person.

The Advocate General—Well, I cannot travel over every earthly view of the case at once. I am only on Mr Liddердale's evidence and showing the way he puts it.

His Lordship—I only state that view for the purpose of showing how it may strike a person—so that you may deal with it in your argument or not, as you think proper.

[The Advocate General's address lasted all day yesterday and will be resumed this morning The latter part of our report is held over.]

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—3RD SEPTEMBER.

(Before R. H. SWOWELL, ESQ.)

THEFTS.—Hurba Rutna, a servant in Mr. Pallonjee's hotel, was charged with stealing a ten rupees note belonging to his master, and was sentenced to receive five stripes.—Shaik Ahmed Ibrahim was charged with stealing a turban worth Rs. 10, belonging to Bhagoo Narrayen, and was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

ONE of the Harlein MSS. in the British Museum lays down the mutual rights of lovers on the delicate point of returning presents. By the civil law, then, whatsoever is given as a *quid pro quo* between those that are promised in marriage "with a condition (for the most part silent) that it may be had again if marriage ensue not. But if the man should have had a *kiss* for his money, he shall lose one half of that which he gave. Yet with the woman it is otherwise for, kissing or not kissing, whatever she gave she may ask and have it again. However, this extendeth only to gloves, rings, bracelets, and such small wares." How far these *dicta* would be accepted in a county or other court now-a-days, I say not.—*Once a Week.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF AUGUST 13.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nubia, Captain C. J. Wilkinson, arrived in harbour about one o'clock yesterday, bringing the English mail of the 13th ult. The Nubia left Suez on 22nd August, reached Aden on the 28th, and sailed on the same day for Bombay. She brings the following passengers:—

From Southampton—Mrs. Gilbert, and Messrs. Natale and McLaggan.

From Marseilles—Major Briggs, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Gamble, Messrs. C. E. Ashburner, Stuart Hogg, Mayhew, Saunders, and Morris.

ACCIDENT TO THE ELLORA.

AT 1-40 P.M. on the 17th August, when 428 miles from Suez, the trunk of the after-cylinder of the Ellora's engines gave way, causing a stoppage of about 7 hours, after which she steamed ahead with one engine and arrived at Suez on the 20th August at 7 P.M., 23 hours before contract time. This accident is likely to detain the Ellora at Suez for some time, but it is uncertain how long.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, August 13.)

Parliament was prorogued on August 11. Several notices of Indian concerns have been given for the next session.

The India Loan Bill, the Government of India Act Amendment Bill, the Governor-General of India Bill, and the Harbour of Galle Loan Bill have severally received the royal assent.

At the last moment the House of Lords threw out the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill by a majority of 12.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer recommends a reduction in the value of the English sovereign by 1 per cent., by which he says that considerable advantages will be secured.

The Premier has suffered a slight relapse, and he is now sojourning at Walmer Castle.

A sum of money has been voted by the House of Commons for the purpose of observations on the transit of Venus at different places in 1874.

Mr. George Traill has resigned his seat for Caithness, and the election of a new member is fixed for August 24. Mr. J. C. Traill is the only candidate.

The Duke of Argyll presented the badges of the Order of the Star of India to the new Companions on August 5.

The French Emperor will visit the Camp at Chalons for the Napoleon fêtes.

The differences between Turkey and Egypt are stated to have been adjusted.

Marshal Neil, the French Minister of War, is stated to be dying.

There has been another change of Ministry in Portugal. The Duke of Loule, the King's uncle, is the new Prime Minister.

The Carlist movement in Spain has assumed larger proportions. Further executions are reported.

Lieut. Lee, of the 13th Light Infantry, has had a verdict of £2,000 against him in a breach of promise case tried at the Croydon Assizes.

The second trial of the Esmonde will case at Carlow has ended in establishing the validity of the will.

Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, a well-known American gentleman, has died with a fatal accident at Rydo.

Admiral Grey has obtained the good service pension of £300 per annum, vacant by the promotion of Admiral Wallis.

Dr. Balston, late head master of Eton, has been presented to the vicarage of Bakewell, Derbyshire.

Some of the newspapers have sent commissioners to Ireland to report on the land question, preparatory to the expected legislation of next year.

Dr. Moberly, formerly head master of Winchester, is the new Bishop of Salisbury.

Mr. Ruskin is appointed Slade professor of art at Oxford.

Major-General Simon Fraser, of the Royal Marines, has claimed the Breadalbane peerage.

The Queen is about to visit Balmoral, where Earl Granville will be the Minister in attendance.

A small 5 per cent. loan of £200,000 at 71, for the National Railway from Pisco to Yca, in Peru, has been successfully introduced. Several considerable loans are pending.

The half-yearly dividend of the Electric and International Telegraph Company is at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum.

Several additional failures have taken place in the cotton manufacturing districts.

The colonial wool sales commenced on August 12 with a catalogue of 11,674 bales, and the biddings opened with much spirit.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Major C. J. Crane, Bengal Retired List.

Miscellaneous: The Hon. Emily Eden—Lady Uniacke—Lord Justice Selwyn—Mr. S. H. Paget—Rev. Richard Lee—Captain Henry Harvey, R.N.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

[FROM THE LONDON EVENING PAPERS OF AUGUST 13.]

LOSS OF AN ENGLISH SHIP.

THE English ship Brilliant, from Nieuwendiep to Sunderland, went ashore yesterday near Zandvoort, in Holland. The crew were saved.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE RELIEF OF DERBY.

A CORRESPONDENT at Belfast telegraphs to-day—The anniversary of the relief of Derry has passed off in a remarkably quiet manner. All night everything was quiet, and this morning the city is perfectly tranquil and likely to remain so.

ANTICIPATED ROYAL VISIT TO CHESTER.

IT is probable (according to the *Chester Courant*) that the Prince of Wales will visit Chester on the occasion of the opening

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

A REPORT to the Secretary of State for India in Council on Railways in India, for the year 1868-69, by Mr. Juland Danvers, Government Director of the Indian Railway Companies, was issued on Aug. 13, and it furnishes the following facts :—

The length of line now open is 4,096 miles, of which 175 were completed during the past year. About 1,836 miles of the system already determined on remain to be constructed ; but a new scheme for additional railway communication throughout India is about to be commenced and to be executed, for the most part, through the direct instrumentality of Government. It is expected that the great trans-peninsula line, which will connect Calcutta with Bombay, will be completed and open for traffic in the autumn of next year.

The capital which has been expended on Indian railways, exclusive of the cost of the land, amounted on the 31st March last to £78,986,655, of which £4,848,638 was expended during the past year. The expenditure in this country last year was £1,935,012, in India, £2,613,626.

The number of persons who as proprietors of India Railway Stock are directly interested in the success of these undertakings has now risen to 45,055, an addition of 4,015 having been made during the year. There are debenture holders also to the number of 8,444.

Stores and materials to the amount of 188,858 tons, and of the value of £1,859,554, have been sent out during the year, making a total of 3,718,049 tons, which, at a cost of £25,052,135, have been shipped from this country to India since the commencement of railway operations there.

It has not been a prosperous year for traffic ; trade has been almost stagnant ; certain districts have been threatened with famine, and there has been a general depression in all descriptions of business. This has, of course, told upon the internal communication of the country, and the railway receipts have suffered accordingly. The falling off, however, is confined to goods traffic. The passenger traffic shows an increase both in numbers and receipts. Comparing the two last years, the amounts realized from passengers were £1,591,475 and £1,376,812 respectively. That from goods in 1867-68 was £3,135,481, in 1866-67 £3,326,607. The total net receipts in 1867-68 were £2,100,122 as against £2,337,300 in 1866-67.

The whole amount that has been advanced by Government for guaranteed interest from the beginning in 1849 to the close of 1868-69 was £13,650,000 has been paid back by the companies out of the railway earnings, leaving upwards of £12,000,000 to be paid out of excess profits over 5 per cent. The largest amount which, after deducting the railway receipts, has been paid in any one year, was £1,500,000 in 1863. The average amount paid by Government has been £705,000 per annum.

The number of passengers last year was 15,066,530, of whom 14,401,000 were third class. In 1866-67 the total number was 13,746,354. The train miles run were 11,042,251 and 11,980,319 respectively.

While the steady advance which has hitherto been made in the revenue receipts has not been sustained during the past year for reasons which have been explained, and while cause has been given for disappointment at the failure of some of the works and at the delay in completing others the general results are not unsatisfactory, and there is much to inspire hope for the future. The immense importance of these great works as affecting the prosperity, security, and social improvement of the country is daily becoming more and more manifest, and their success as commercial undertakings is clearly shown to be attainable by those to which care, economy, and skilful management are applied.

ANOTHER SCHEME OF MONS. LESSEPS.

MONSIEUR LESSEPS is evidently determined not to rest content with the laurels he will have earned by the successful completion of the Suez Canal. He is ready with a new project for cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth, which, if carried into effect, will shorten the journey from Marseilles to Constantinople by fourteen hours, and that from Trieste to the same town by twenty hours. The length of the canal would be two miles and a half, and the expense, if commenced next spring, only 12,000,000 francs, as a large number of the workmen now employed on the greater works at Suez could be transported at a trifling cost to the scene of the contemplated undertaking.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE CONSUMPTION OF BEER IN EUROPE.

A LEARNED professor of Munich publishes some curious statistics concerning the amount of beer annually consumed in Europe. The total quantity manufactured he estimates at the prodigious figure of five thousand millions of litres ; more than enough, as he perhaps somewhat maliciously asserts, to float the whole Prussian navy. The average number of litres consumed per inhabitant in 1868 was in Bavaria, 134 ; England, 116 ; Belgium 80 ; Austria, 22 ; France, 20 ; Prussia, 19 ; Spain, 2 ; Russia and Italy 1. Referring to the large quantity drunk in his native country, the author candidly owns that he is personally responsible for six litres a day, or 2,190 litres per annum.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HEALTH OF Mr. GLADSTONE.

VARIOUS contradictory and absured rumours respecting Mr. Gladstone's health have gained currency with the public. The simple facts, according to the *Lancet* of August 13, are these :—"On the 2nd, the attack correctly described in our issue of the 31st had completely ceased, and Dr. Andrew Clark, under whose professional care the Premier has been, reluctantly assented to his resumption of executive duty. On the 6th, in consequence of the excessive and unavoidable labour of winding up the important session of Parliament as the present has been, there was a slight relapse, which, however, was quite overcome on the following day. On the 10th, free from every symptom of his recent malady, and from all ailment but weakness, the Premier proceeded on a visit to Walmer Castle, where we hope he will experience a speedy restoration of his accustomed strength and vigour."

ARTIFICIAL BEAUTY.

THE *Daily News* recently told us that a new material —more's the pity !—has been discovered wherewith chignons can be made, to wit thread, from which—for fifteen pence only—an ingenious French speculator will now supply the grisettes with one of these hideous appendages. When I add to this that I have seen for some time past an accommodating false-eye maker near the Strand advertising his wish to supply the public with artificial optics at something like ten shillings an eye of any hue, while a surgeon in France asks for ladies with two large ears, smaller ones of graceful, shell-like appearance out of deftly painted gutta-percha—it will be henceforth hard to know whether a poorlover, when "sighing his soul out in his ladye's face," is not sadly wasting his time in adoring what may perchance, after all, be only, as per hypothetical account rendered, much as under :—

Dr. Miss Blank *to* Messrs. A. B. and C.

	£ s. d.
To one thread chignon . .	0 1 3
,, one patent glass-shell blue eye, fitted	0 16 0
,, two patent No. 1 size ears (say)	2 2 0
	£2 13 3

After this, it may be somewhat difficult to agree with the Princess of France, in *Love's Labours Lost*, that,—

> Beauty is bought by judgment of the eye,
> Not utter'd by base sale of chapmen's tongues.

—*Once a Week.*

TURKEY'S MAGNIFICENCE AND POVERTY.

CONSIDERING the financial condition of Turkey, it is really painful to read the accounts of the preparations made for the visit of the Empress of the French to Constantinople. Dinner services of rare design and great value are said to have been purchased, though we know there is not enough money in the Treasury to pay for the breakages of the old sets. Chefs de cuisine, maitres de ballet, danseuses, and opera singers have been engaged, and this when the Sultan's purse is so low that it would not authorize him to go at half-price to any London theatre. The bankruptcy of kingdoms is, we suppose, different from that of individuals. If Turkey stopped payment to-morrow it is not the hospitable Sultan himself who would suffer. He would probably build another palace to divert his mind from the annoyance, and think no more of the matter ; yet somebody must pay for all these dinner services and opera singers. We fear the expense will fall on our old friends, to whom we already owe so much—the poor clergymen with the large families and the governesses who invest in Turkish stock. These again will ultimately come upon the ratepayers for subsistence ; this will make the rates high and the ratepayers economical. This economy will show itself by cutting down the vestrymen's banquets. We come, therefore, to this homely but painful conclusion, that every glass of champagne the Empress drinks at Constantinople will be taken out of our vestrymen's mouths.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE CRACOW NUN.

THE sister of the imprisoned nun, Barbara Ubryk, who is still living at Warsaw, has communicated to a Polish paper, the *Daily Courier*, some further particulars of her history. It appears from her statement that her parents were small landed proprietors, and that they died young, leaving four daughters. Of these Anna, afterwards named Barbara, was brought up by her aunt, and afterwards sent to the school of the Order of the Visitation. Here she became ill, upon which she was taken by the Countess Dziewanowska into her house. As soon as her health began to improve she again begged to be taken to the Convent of the Visitation, but she was refused admission. She then obtained an introduction to the Carmelite Convent at Cracow, and since then her family heard nothing more of her, except that she had become insane and was well treated. In one of the letters sent to Eleanor Ubryk (Barbara's sister) by the abbess of the convent, that lady thus expresses herself :—"The news which you received about the illness of your sister is correct. She has been suffering from a severe mental disorder for the last three years, and is subject to very violent fits. If you lament her unfortunate position, we do so even more. We have to pay a great deal for her medical treatment, and are in constant fear of her. It is very painful to us that, as the physicians say, she must have suffered from this illness before, and we were never told of it ; for if we had known it she would not have been admitted to our convent. You may be quite at ease as to the treatment of your sister ; we do her no harm, and she would be unhappy if she were anywhere else. The convent is a great protection to her, though God has made her a great and heavy cross to us." This letter is dated August 11, 1851.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AT LOGGERHEADS.

A GREAT Congress of German Socialists was held the other day in Eisenach. Its proceedings were not of a very impressive character, and excited much more amusement than alarm. It was split up into two opposing parties ; the one headed by a Herr Bebel and the other by the better known Schweitzer ; the followers of the former numbering about 180, those of the latter about 200. The two factions, cherishing the most bitter animosity against each other, went to separate hotels, and tried, like opposing armies, to come to common conclusions by sending messages backwards and forwards during their sittings. Their efforts, however, were in vain. Bebel's party would not give in to Schweitzer's, and Schweitzer's, being in the majority, was in no mood to give in to Bebel's. Feelings at last ran high, until the more numerous party declared that, if the minority did not submit, it must come to blows, and the weaker would be physically obliged to yield to the will of the stronger. On this Herr Bebel's followers became somewhat alarmed, and appealed to the police for Protection. A most edifying spectacle of the unity of those who find fault with all existing arrangements, and desire to place society on a new basis ! Of course, the leaders of the two parties had to break up the Congress in disgust. It ended, says the *Gazette de Cologne*, in the secretary of a trades' union connected with Schweitzer's party receiving a severe beating from his fellow-members, because he had not paid them all the money which they thought their due.—*Globe.*

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND THE VICTORIANS.

LETTERS and newspapers from Victoria help to explain the general disgust of all classes in that part of the world at the item of £3,500 charged in the English estimates for the Duke of Edinburgh's presents. In themselves, the articles, so far as they have been publicly acknowledged, appear to have been of a very paltry kind. Their only value in the eyes of the recipients was that they came from the Queen's son as a personal gift, and this value is lost when it is known that they were paid for by the British taxpayer. Moreover, when all the presents to officials and other public persons are reckoned up, only a fraction of the £3,500 is accounted for, and a member of the Legislative Assembly has given notice of a motion for an inquiry, in order to discover who received the bulk of the gifts. In short, the view of the Victorians is this: If the presents were to be paid for by the mother country they should have been bestowed openly and on public grounds alone, and should moreover have been handsome and worth having. If they were merely personal gifts to intimate private acquaintances, then the Duke should have paid for them himself, especially as he accepted a large quantity of costly articles in return. Meanwhile, the Indian Government is perplexed to decide what rule shall be laid down as to the Duke's presents in India. The Queen, it is said, forbids him either to give or accept anything, but this will seem very strange to the native princes, who cannot dissociate friendship and respect from offerings. The proper course, it seems to us, would be to adopt the ordinary rule of the Indian Service, that all gifts received in an official capacity should be surrendered to the Government, who, on the other hand, should provide the articles to be given in return. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A GIRL FOURTEEN YEARS ASLEEP.

MISS SUSAN CAROLINE GODSEY, the sleeping wonder' died at her mother's home, some eight miles from Hickman, on Wednesday, the 14th of July. The history of Miss Godsey is well known to the public, a statement of her wonderful condition having been published extensively by the press of the United States. At the time of her death Miss Godsey was about 26 years of age, and had been asleep, as described, about fourteen years. The existence of this wonderful state of coma, or preternatural disposition to sleep, has been doubted by many, but the fact is indisputable. Indeed, some twelve months ago, Miss Godsey was taken to Nashville and other places for exhibition, but we understand many even of the physicians of Nashville looked upon the case with suspicion. The history of the case is, briefly : When about twelve years of age she was taken with a severe chill, and treated accordingly by her physician. As the fever which followed her chill subsided she fell in a deep sleep, in which condition she has remained ever since, except at intervals. It was her custom at first to awake regularly twice in every 24 hours, and, singularly, within a few minutes of the same hours each day; but of later years she awoke oftener, so much so that many considered it an indication of her final recovery. She would remain awake five, ten, or perhaps fifteen minutes, and then gradually drop off to sleep again. When asleep it was utterly impossible to arouse her. She never complained of bodily pain, though when sleep she was very nervous at times, and appeared to suffer considerably by the violent twitching and jerking of her muscles and limbs, and her hands clenched tightly as if enduring severe pain ; but when awake she did not appear to suffer except from a drowsy, gaping inclination, and a persistent effort to cleanse her throat of phlegm. She generally passed into sleep through violent paroxysm, which would last perhaps five minutes, and she would then sleep awhile as calmly and quiet as an infant. Miss Godsey was of medium size, and her limbs and muscles were well proportioned and developed, and grew considerably after her affliction.—*Hickman* (Ky.) *Courier.*

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

AT the usual meeting of the executive committee held on Tuesday, August 10, a letter was read recommending that efforts should be made to utilize the cotton-fields of Ethiopia, especially now that the Suez Canal is on the eve of completion and the communication with the Red Sea will be greatly facilitated. A proposal was made some years ago to construct a tram-road from the coast of the Red Sea, near the port of Suakin, in about 19 deg. north latitude, to the valley of the Upper Nile, near the junction of the Atbara with the Nile, for the purpose of affording a ready access to and outlet from the extensive cotton-fields of Ethiopia, and otherwise opening up the trade with the southern-most portion of the dominions of the Pasha of Egypt. The country which such a tram-road is intended to serve, though for ages past neglected and almost unknown, was in former times famous for the cotton it produced. If proper means were employed, it is thought that large supplies might be obtained, and that cotton might become a most important article of commerce, as the climate and soil are well adapted to its cultivation. A letter was received from Herndon, Burke County, Georgia, United States, describing the successful efforts of the writer, as a cotton planter, during the last 30 years, as shown in the records of the industrial institutions of America, and of the Great Exhibition in London, and offering his services should the association propose to extend its operations to the great "cotton belt" of America, Georgia. With all her natural resources fully developed, is represented as alone capable of producing annually more cotton than is now grown in all the world besides. Improved lands can now be had at prices varying from five to ten dollars per acre : in the writer's immediate vicinity are 50,000 acres that have not been under the plough since the close of the war, and are only partially tenanted, and the offer is made to obtain plantations of from 1,000 to 3,000 acres at nominal prices. Improved plantations of from 1,000 to 50,000 acres can be rented or purchased, and employment be provided for industrious and honest immigrants who come seeking homes in Georgia. Letters were received from the Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, India, together with a report upon the prospects of the crop. The Secretary read the draught of a proposed address to the Governor-General of India in Council, recommending the establishment of an Agricultural Department, and other measures for developing the resources of India and improving the supply of cotton from that country, which was adopted and will be forwarded immediately.

THE PORTE AND THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

A FRENCH pamphlet just written and published at Constantinople by N. Bordeano, the editor of the semi-official *Turquie*, entitled "L'Egypte d'après les Traités de 1840-1," leaves no doubt that a serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt. The recent appointment, as announced by telegraph, of Mustapha Fazil Pasha, the Viceroy's brother and bitter enemy, to the Ministry, and of two refugee Pashas from Egypt to be members of the Grand Council of the Sultan, confirms the fact. Whilst deprecating the animosity thus exhibited towards the Viceroy, his Highness's best friends must admit that his own conduct has laid him open to misconstruction. Virtually independent and secure from aggression on all sides, with the entire revenue of the country at his disposal, charged only with an annual tribute of £400,000 to the Porte and a comparatively small public debt, his position when he assumed the Viceroyship was one which many a European Prince might envy. His first aspiration was to get the succession changed from Mahomed 'Alí's eldest agnate to his own branch of the family. He succeeded, but at an enormous outlay in gratuities, and a doubling of the annual tribute. His next desire was to acquire the title of "Khedive ;" this also he obtained at an outlay commensurate with the rank of those who had to be persuaded into granting it. The Viceroy's recent tour seemed, in the eyes of the Porte, to point to a systematic assumption of independent royalty, and hence the present "difficulty," which, it may be hoped, will soon be arranged. As a good deal of interest attaches to the question, we append a translation of the firman by which the hereditary transmission of the Viceroyalty is determined :—

Having taken into consideration the request which you have submitted to me, wherein you make known to me that a modification of the order of succession established by the Imperial Firmán, which was addressed to your grandfather Muhammed 'Alí, dated the 2nd of Rabia'-ul-Akhir, 1257 [18th February, 1841], conferring on him the hereditary government of the province of Egypt, and its transmission from father to son, in a direct line and by order of primogeniture, would tend to the better administration of Egypt and the welfare of the people of that province :

Appreciating fully, on the other hand, your efforts to that end since your nomination to the Governor-Generalship of Egypt, which is one of the most important provinces of my empire, and also your loyalty and devotion, of which you have given me unceasing proofs, and wishing therefore to bestow upon you a signal token of the good will which I bear towards you and the confidence which I have in you, I have decided that henceforward the government of Egypt and its dependant territories, together with the Kaimmakámates of Suákin and Massowah, shall be transmitted to the eldest of your male children, and in the same manner to the eldest son of your successors. If, on the death of the Governor-General of Egypt he shall leave no male issue, the succession shall be transmitted to the eldest of his brothers, and, in default of a brother, to the eldest male child of his eldest deceased brother.

Such, hereafer, shall be the law of succession in Egypt.

With this exception, the conditions contained in the firmán above mentioned remain and shall continue in force as heretofore ; each of its conditions shall be always observed, and the continuance of the privilege resulting from those conditions shall depend on the entire observance of the obligations which they comprise.

The privileges recently granted by my Imperial Government authorizing the Governor Generalship of Egypt to raise its army to 30,000 men, to maintain the distinction in the inscription on the coin struck in Egypt in my imperial name from that of other coin in my empire, and to confer promotion in the civil grades up to that of Sánié [the second rank of the first-class] are also hereby confirmed. The rule which forbids the succession of daughters of our governors is maintained as heretofore. The tribute of 80,000 purses payable by Egypt to the Imperial treasury, is raised to 150,000 purses—that is to say, to 750,000 Ottoman livres per annum, at the rate of 100 piastres per Ottoman livre, from the month of March, 1866. My Imperial Iradé having been issued for the execution of the foregoing conditions, the present firmán, bearing my Imperial cipher, has been drawn up by my Imperial chancery, and is now delivered to you.

It behoves you, on your part, with the loyalty and zeal which characterize you, and with the knowledge which you have acquired of the condition of Egypt, to devote your best endeavours to the good administration of that province, striving to assure to its inhabitants perfect peace and security, and recognizing the high value of the token which I have given you of my Imperial favour, to observe faithfully the conditions above set forth.

Written on the 12th of Muharram, A. H. 1283 (May 27, 1866).—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FEARFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN SAXONY.

DRESDEN, AUG. 5.

EARLY on Monday morning last, intelligence was received here that at a short distance from this city upwards of 400 men had fallen victims to a terrific colliery accident. At first it was hoped the numbers were considerably exaggerated, but it is now nearly certain that the figures will prove even greater, 420 or more being absent from the rollcall on Tuesday.

The following are the details as exact as it is possible to arrive at them during the consternation caused by this sad calamity. On Monday morning, at 5 a. m., a shock like that of an earthquake alarmed the neighbourhood of Potschappel, a pretty little village somewhat resembling Matlock, in Derbyshire, situate about five miles from here among the hills beyond Plauen, and it was immediately surmised that an explosion had occurred in one of the great mines belonging to Baron Burg. Two men were blown out of the shaft by the force of the explosion, but in each fragments as to be altogether unrecognizable. The gas ignited the coal, and for some hours the pit was in flames. At 1 p.m. a man volunteered to descend, notwithstanding several minor shocks had occurred, but when the cage returned to bank he too was gone, nor could he be rescued before 3 p.m. the following day (Tuesday), when he was found insensible and apparently dead some yards from the bottom of the shaft. He has since recovered, and states that on first descending he distinctly heard cries for help, but this is generally considered very improbable. Up to Tuesday night only 15 bodies were recovered. Some were burnt to cinders, others singed black with the explosion, the scene around being past description. The crowds of poor women, some of them having lost three or four of their family, standing in the wildest grief round the pit, hoping against hope that their loved ones might still be rescued alive, the heartbreaking sobs of the children, and the sterner grief of the men, made the scene agonizing in the extreme.

On Wednesday morning I went early to the spot and found that altogether 50 bodies had been recovered and were placed in a neighbouring shed for recognition. *En route* thither I met cart after cart carrying away one or two coffins and two large vans loaded with empty shells for the reception of the bodies as they were brought to bank. I saw altogether 30 corpses, and their state defies description. Here a long shapeless black mass, which the miners told you was one of their comrades, but in which it was difficult to recognize the slightest likeness to humanity—here one had his head blown off, there one his arm, one lay on his bed of leaves with his face split open, another so though much bruised by the fall or falling on him. The sad work of recognition was proceeded with as much despatch as possible, and the bodies were then placed in their shells and their names written on the lid in chalk. A shriek in yon corner would tell of a mother recognizing her son or a wife her husband lying among the long row of the unsightly corpses, while the plaintive wail throughout told of a far wider spread grief. I conversed with one of the miners who had just come up, and he said the labour of recovery must be very slow (about one body every three hours), as the sides of the mine had fallen in, and they had to work the coal away. In most cases they found the men lying under the sides of the mine, some buried in coal, others on whom the coal had fallen, and then burnt up. One was found near the mouth of the farthest shaft hardly injured at all, and as he lay in the shed he formed a striking contrast to his companions, being extremely white and well dressed. The appearance of the few recovered seems to indicate that most of them must have been killed from suffocation, being much swollen in the face, and nearly all bleeding considerably at the nose, only a few (at present) being much burnt with the explosion.

Two men work at a time at each end, the two shafts being quite 300 yards separated, but they ceased work at the end nearest the village on Tuesday. Each man as he descends is asked whether he is perfectly willing to go down, and at first Mass was held for those who were to descend, at the top of the pit. The depth is 330 French metres, and the colliery is situated at the top of a considerable elevation, commanding a splendid view of Dresden and the valley of the Elbe. The trains daily pour hundreds out at the hitherto quiet little station, and the pit and its environs are guarded by a company of soldiers and police agents. The King, it is said, has given 500 thalers (about £75) towards the relief of the destitute poor. It seems very improvident, but the miners here only use the open lamp, so they are altogether unprotected from the effects of gas, &c. They are also accustomed when searching for the bodies to smoking cigars, but I heard the doctors had told them to do so on account of the horrible smell below.

Among the many distressing cases one hears of one alone I will mention—that of a poor girl travelling in the same carriage with a friend of mine, who had lost her father, two brothers, and a step-brother, her whole family being swept off in one day. One should be thankful this accident happened when it did, if accident there must needs have been, for the great *Vogelwese*, the annual feast of the Saxons, held at Dresden night and day for one week, had attracted many others who would otherwise have met the same sad fate as their fellows. There is great difficulty in obtaining details, but this is unavoidable, owing to the rigour with which the soldiers are bound to keep the public back in order not to interfere with the progress of the search. I was fortunate enough to be there early, and the soldiers passed me through, which enabled me to take a minute view of everything ; but the scene is one so sad, so heartrending, so agonizing, with the plain, outspoken anguish of the bereaved around you, that he must be a hardhearted man indeed who can survey the catastrophe unmoved. For me it will be one lifelong remembrance.

FAREWELL TO AN ARTIST.

(*All the Year Round.*)

THE career of John Parry, a thorough artist, who has amused the English public without intermission for thirty-five years past, and more—during a larger part of the time amused it single-handed—is not to be closed without a few words of retrospect and cordial recognition. We could wish, perhaps, that it might have closed without the attendant common-place of a "Testimonial," for it has always been above such ordinary things.

The son of an estimable Welsh harpist, who did much to make the delicious and symmetrical melodies of the Principality popular in England, John Parry seemed destined at his entrance into life to follow the footsteps of his father. But he followed them with a difference, presenting himself not merely as a player on the most graceful, but most limited, of keyed and stringed instruments, but likewise as a singer ; possessing a light but agreeable bass voice, perfectly well trained, and great musical readiness. It was not till he had been before the English public for a considerable period as a sentimental Welsh melodist, an accessory singer in oratorios, and a reciter of such a lugubrious platitude as Napoleon's Midnight Review, that he could indicate the number of strings to his bow, and that the exhibition of these established for him an individuality, unique in the annals of English music.

Comedy in music has until now, as a subject, been carelessly touched. Apart from words conveyed by voice and aided by personation and gesture, it is a matter of no common difficulty to express anything like intrinsic humour by the aid of a language so vague as the musician's. Much of his descriptive effect must be owing to association. "Nothing," says a German writer, "lies so far from music as irony." And yet a man with the true sense, and a fine touch, and a fine command of the gamut of his art, may, within limits, suggest, no less than illustrate, without a servile use of conventions "made and provided for," or direct imitation.

Proof of this will be found in the irresistible whimsicalities with which John Parry made a public for himself, after working for years in a groove which his eccentric genius obviously unfitted him to fill with any hope of progress. There is something in his talent akin to Thomas Hood's, a grotesque and quaint drollery, to the utterance of which in music he brought the accomplishments of a first-class pianist, delicacy of touch, variety of tone, volubility of execution. The "calmest and most classical" of musicians (to quote Mrs. Jarley) delighted to hear his drolleries on the piano, for their own sake, as heartily as the less deeply learned portion of his audience, who were convulsed by the mother "of the accomplished young lady," or his personification of that never-to-be-forgotten hostess, Mrs. Rosebud.

This possession of technical science and accomplishment as a singer and a pianist both subservient to a thorough sense of enjoyment of characteristic whimsicality, separate John Parry from all other comic entertainers who have preceded him. The skill with which, by rapid and certain changes of singing voice, he could suggest concerted music ; with which by speaking, the free use of three languages being granted, and by gesture, he could conjure up the idea of a crowd, could not be exceeded ; if (as may be doubted) it has ever been equalled. There was the complete artist. In all his mirth ; more than one published collection of "Ridiculous Things," a book of sketches, attests that he commanded the pencil as well as the key-board. Though the humour of his sketches is generally grim and dry, the cleverness of many of them, and the correctness of hand displayed, are not to be overlooked, as so many ingredients which helped to make up a whole, that there is small chance of seeing reproduced.

During the earlier period of John Parry's humorous career, he was associated with Albert Smith, as the contriver of his drolleries. It must be noted that by neither word, look, nor sign, had either author or actor, in their freest moments of fun, one second's recourse to the coarse allusions and appeals, which were too generally introduced in former days, to spice washy comedy, or to give the finishing touch of "breadth" (so ran the jargon) to dramatic personation. But in this, both author and interpreter, may be said to have followed, as well as helped to lead, the improved taste of our middle classes. Double entendre is to be seen sparingly in our theatres and concert-rooms pretending to any respectability, save when they are imported from foreign parts, shameless in rouge, blazing with diamonds, and (pro pudor !) caressed and patronised by those who ought to lead, and not lag behind, the intelligence and refinement of the class beneath and, in this respect, above them.

A TRUE STORY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

(*All the Year Round.*)

DURING the summer of the most disastrous and doubtful year of the late American war, the Colonel of a New Hampshire Regiment lay for some weeks extremely ill of camp fever, near Hampton Roads, in Virginia. Hearing of his critical condition his wife left her northern home, and, after much difficulty, made her way to his bedside. Her cheerful presence and careful nursing so far restored him, that he was in a short time able to be transferred to Washington.

In the Potomac River, the steamer in which the invalid officer, Colonel Scott, and his wife had taken passage, was sunk, in a collision with a larger vessel, in the night time. The crew and nearly all the soldiers on board were rescued, or saved themselves ; but amid the horrible confusion of the scene, Colonel Scott became separated from his wife, and she was lost. The colonel was picked up in the water by the crew of the larger steamer, and under his direction every effort was made to discover his wife, or rather her body, for all hope of finding her alive was soon abandoned. The sad search was fruitless ; it was resumed in the morning, the people along the shore, humane Confederates, lending their aid. But the grey, sullen river refused to give up its dead, and the young officer, half frantic with grief, was compelled to go on to Washington. Within a week, however, he received word from below that the body of the lady had been washed on shore—that those good country people, generous foes, had secured it, cared for it, and were keeping it for him.

It happened that just at that time imperative orders were issued from the War Department, prohibiting all intercourse with the peninsula—a necessary precaution against the premature disclosure of important military plans. So it was with some misgivings that Colonel Scott applied to Mr. Secretary Stanton for leave to return to Virginia, on his melancholy duty.

"Impossible, colonel," replied Mr. Stanton, firmly ; "no one can have leave to go down the river, at this time, on any private mission whatever. Our present exigencies demand the most stringent regulations ; and I hope I need not say to you that no merely personal considerations should be allowed to interfere with great national interests. Your case is a sad one ; but this is a critical, perilous, cruel time. 'The dead must bury the dead.'"

The colonel would have entreated, but the busy secretary cut him short with another "impossible," from which there was absolutely no appeal. He went forth from the presence, and returned to his hotel, quite overwhelmed.

Fortunately he was that afternoon visited by a friend ' to whom he told the story of his unsuccessful application and sad perplexity, and who immediately exclaimed, "Why not apply to the president ?"

The colonel had but little hope, but acknowledging that the plan was worth trying, drove with his friend to the White House.

They were too late. It was Saturday evening, and Mr. Lincoln had gone to spend Sunday at Soldier's Rest, his summer retreat. This was but a few miles from town, and the colonel's indomitable friend proposed that they should follow him out, and they went.

There was then a popular belief that all the wronged, the troubled, and suffering could find a refuge in "Father Abraham's" capacious bosom ; a belief that was not far out of the way. Yet there were times when overburdened, wearied, tortured, the patriarch longed to clear that asylum of its forlorn inmates, to bolt and bar and double-lock it against the world ; times when life became too hard and perplexing for his genial, honest nature, too serious and tragic and rascally a thing by half.

It happened, unluckily, that the poor colonel and his friend found the president in one of his most despondent and disgusted moods. He was in his little private parlour, alone in the gloaming. He was lounging loosely in a large rocking-chair, jutting over it in all directions. His slippered feet were exalted, his rough head was thrown back, his long throat bare—he was in his shirt-sleeves ! Yes, dear, fastidious English reader, it *was* genuine Yankee *abandon*,—make the most of it !

He turned upon his visitors a look of almost savage inquiry. There was indeed, in his usually pleasant eyes, a wild, angry gleam ; a something like the glare of a worried animal at bay.

Colonel Scott proceeded very modestly to tell his story ; but the president interrupted him, to say brusquely, "Go to Stanton ; this is *his* business."

"I *have* been to him, Mr. President, and he will do nothing for me."

"You have been to him, and got your answer, and still presume to come to me ! Am I to have no rest ? no privacy ? Great God ! to dogged to my last fastnesses and worried to death by inches ? Mr. Stanton has done just right. He knows what he is about. Your demands are unreasonable, sir."

"But, Mr. Lincoln, I thought *you* would feel for me."

"*Feel for you* ! Good God ! I have to feel for five hundred thousand more unfortunate than you. We are at war, sir : don't you know we are at war ? Sorrow is the lot of all ; bear your share like a man and a soldier."

"I try to, Mr. President, but it seems hard. My devoted wife lost her life for coming to nurse me, in my sickness, and I cannot even take her body home to my children."

"Well, she ought not to have come down to the army. She should have stayed at home. That is the place for women. But if they *will* go tearing about the country, in such times as these, and running into all sorts of danger, they must take the consequences ! Not but that I am sorry for you, colonel. As for your wife, she's at rest, and I wish I were."

Saying this, the president leaned back wearily in his chair, and closed his eyes, not noticing, except by a slight wave of his hand, the departure of his visitors.

I am not ashamed to confess that my hero tossed restlessly that night, upon a pillow wet with many tears, that he was desperate and resentful, utterly unresigned to the decrees of Providence and the War Department, and that he thought Abraham Lincoln as hard as he was ugly, and as inhumane as he was ungainly.

Toward morning he fell asleep, and slept late. Before he was fully dressed, there came a quick knock at the door of his chamber, and he opened to President Lincoln !

The good man came forward, pale and eager, tears glistening in his eyes, and grasped the colonel's hand, saying, "I treated you brutally last night. I ask your pardon. I was utterly tired out, chagrined to death. I generally become about as savage as a wild cat by Saturday night, drained dry of the 'milk of human kindness.' I must have seemed to you the very gorilla the rebels paint me. I was sorry enough for it, when you were gone. *I could not sleep a moment last night*, so I thought I'd drive into town, in the cool of the morning, and make it all right. Fortunately, I had little difficulty in finding you."

"This is very good of you, Mr. President," said the colonel, deeply moved.

"No it isn't ; but that was very *bad* of me, last night. I never should have forgiven myself, if I had let that piece of ugly work stand. That was a noble wife of yours, colonel ! You were a happy man to have such a noble woman to love you ; and you must be a good fellow, or such a woman would never have risked so much for you. And what grand women there are in these times, colonel ! What angels of devotion and mercy, and how brave and plucky !—going everywhere at the call of duty, facing every danger ! I tell you, if it were not for the women, we should all go to the devil, and should deserve to. They are the salvation of the nation. Now, come, colonel ; my carriage is at the door. I'll drive you to the War Department, and we'll see Stanton about this matter."

Even at that early hour, they found the secretary at his post. The president pleaded the case of Colonel Scott, and not only requested that leave of absence should be given him, but that a steamer should be sent down the river, expressly to bring up the body of his wife. "Humanity, Mr. Stanton," said the good president, his homely face transfigured with the glow of earnest tender feeling, "humanity should overrule considerations of policy, and even military necessity, in matters like this."

The secretary was touched, and he said something of his regret at not having felt himself at liberty to grant Colonel Scott's request in the first place.

"No, no, Mr. Stanton," said the president, "you did right in adhering to your own rules ; you are the right man for this place. If we had such a soft-hearted old fool as I here, there would be no rules or regulations that the army or the country could depend upon. But this is a peculiar case. Only think of that poor woman !"

Of course, the "impossible" was accomplished.

To the surprise of the colonel, the president insisted on detaining him another day, to see that the secretary's order was carried out immediately ; seeming to have a nervous fear that some obstacle might be thrown in the way of the pious expedition. He waited at the landing till all was ready, then charged the officers of the steamer to give every attention and assistance to his "friend, Colonel Scott." With him he shook hands warmly at parting, saying, "God bless you, my dear fellow ! I hope you will have no trouble in this sad affair—and, colonel, try to forget last night."

A year up in New Hampshire churchyard there is a certain grave carefully watched and tended by faithful love. But every April time the violets on that mound speak not alone of the womanly sweetness and devotion of her who sleeps below—they are tender and tearful with the memory of the murdered president.

"Aw !" exclaimed an English cockney to a Western traveller in England, "speaking of the law of primogeniture, 'ave you hentail in Amewica ?" "Hentail" said the American, looking at his interrogator with curiosity, "no, sir, we have the cocktail in America, and a very popular drink it is."—*Public Opinion.*

DELIGHTS OF A PUBLIC DINNER.—The proceedings of the British Medical Association at Leeds yesterday July 29) were brought to a close by the annual public dinner of the Association which was held in the Victoria Hall, and which, like other events of a similar kind, was possibly productive of comfort and enjoyment to the favoured few who were placed at the upper table, who were cared for by the waiters, and who could hear the speakers. But to the many at the long tables, who were cut off from both food and eloquence, the circumstances of their position were always dreary, and sometimes exasperating One gentleman so placed excited no small degree of envy and admiration in the minds of his fellow-sufferers by positively refusing to surrender his dinner ticket until the dinner had been actually supplied to him ; and the rulers of the feast, making a virtue of necessity, did then proceed to gratify all his desires. While healths were being drunk and thanks returned, he was plodding tranquilly and in order through the meal, and reached the dessert as most of the guests were preparing to depart —*The Times.*

THE BYRON FAMILY CONTROVERSY REVIVED.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

THE old controversy about the Byron family quarrel, which more than fifty years ago raged so hotly in London, has been revived. The actors and partisans in that great scandal case have all gone to their account. Lord Byron died in 1823 ; Lady Byron not so very long since. "Ada," whose "future happiness" might have been gravely prejudiced by the discussion, is gone too : for her there is no more pain or happiness in this world. The names of Romilly, Moore, Rogers, Hobhouse, John Murray, and a host of others who took share in this dispute, have been blotted out of the book of life. Trelawny, in a green old age, and the Guccioli, now converted into a very elderly French Countess, are perhaps the only survivors of the actual controversy. Even these—hot partisans as they may have been—did not know Byron till after he had been hunted from England in the month of April, 1816, never to return. It is the publication of Madame Guiccioli's naïve and fragmentary memoirs, however, which has given rise to this fresh outburst of curiosity. A good deal has been written on both sides. The best statements that we have seen are to be found on the side of Lady Byron in the "Temple Bar Magazine" for last June—on the side of Lord Byron in "Blackwood" for July. The writers of the two articles have probably summed up the arguments on either side as fairly as they could be summed up in a case where the principals and witnesses have long been dead, and where the documentary evidence is exceedingly slight. What little there is of documentary evidence, indeed, was written by the parties in cold blood, after the transaction, and with a set purpose. The writers were about as candid as the managing clerk of a family solicitor, when he is defending the interests of his clients, and carefully calculating the weight of every expression he may employ. Lord Byron and Miss Milbanke were married on the 2nd of January, 1815 ; and on the 15th of January, 1816, Lady Byron left her husband's house in London to rejoin her parents in Leicestershire. The couple never met again. Their married life has lasted one year and thirteen days. On the 10th of December previous to the wife's departure, the little girl Ada had been born—the sole offspring of that ill-fated union.

The question is one which has more passed out of the dominion of politics, friendly partiality, and rhetoric. We can understand that in 1816 those who had overpraised the poet, or had stood by wh